

**GEORGIAN BAY
REGION**



ECONOMIC SURVEY

Prepared By The

**ARIO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
AND DEVELOPMENT**

1963

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GEORGIAN BAY REGION

Preface

Although the Georgian Bay Economic Survey is in a sense a sequel to an earlier study now out of print, it contains so many improvements, both in format and content, that this edition could be considered a new publication. In all respects, the study compares with the regional economic surveys now being published as a series by the Department of Economics and Development on the ten economic regions of the Province.

As has been the case with our other regional economic studies, this survey sets out the major components of economic activity, analyzes the extent and direction of growth, and indicates the region's contribution to the Provincial economy. Comprehensive in scope, the subject matter treats with physiography, population, labour force, natural resources, power, industrial output, transportation and the tourist industry.


The regional economic studies are designed to support and augment the Department's regional development program as reflected in the growing activities of our nine regional development associations. These reports provide extensive economic and statistical material to ensure that no region of the Province will lag in economic development due to lack of information about its economic sectors. Although it is not our intention to provide a detailed analysis of conditions in individual municipalities, many references to local activity are made.

This study has been prepared in the Special Research and Surveys Branch under the direction of Mr. O. M. Schnick and Mr. H. Banning. The research, analyses and preparation of the text were carried out by Mrs. M. B. Levitt with the assistance of Mr. W. J. Dinan, while many of the statistical compilations and calculations were done by Miss A. K. Rich. Other staff members of the Branch, including Mr. W. Cameron, also contributed work of a special nature to the report.

We are grateful to Mr. D. G. Wooldridge of the Economic Studies Branch in the Federal Department of Public Works for review and comment on various sections of the study and to Mr. W. Neville Keefe, General Manager of the Georgian Bay Development Association, who gave us his full co-operation at all times and provided valuable assistance in carrying out our basic field survey work. We wish also to express our thanks to other organizations for information supplied. Our appreciation goes to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Ontario Departments of Agriculture, Highways, Lands and Forests, Mines, and Travel and Publicity, as well as to The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, the Canadian National Railways, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, The Consumers' Gas Company, the Union Gas Company of Canada, Limited and the Northern Ontario Natural Gas Company Limited.

May, 1963

STUART W. CLARKSON,
Deputy Minister.



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Introduction

The Georgian Bay Region is a vital link between the highly industrialized areas of Southern Ontario and the resource-rich treasure house of the North. Comprising the counties of Bruce, Dufferin, Grey and Simcoe and the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, it forms a horseshoe of industry and recreation around the Georgian Bay. Through it pass the main north-south highways of the Province, the Trans-Canada Highway and the trans-continental lines of both the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway. It has a land area of 11,500 square miles, roughly equal in size to the states of Maryland and Delaware combined. Seven of its centres have populations in excess of 5,000: Barrie, Owen Sound, Orillia, Midland, Collingwood, Parry Sound and Penetanguishene.

Most outstanding of the many interesting and important physiographic divisions in the Region is the Niagara Escarpment, which extends through the Region from Orangeville to the tip of the Bruce Peninsula. Highest and most picturesque is the Blue Mountain area near Collingwood, 1,775 feet above sea level or 1,100 feet above the waters of Georgian Bay. The Beaver Valley, steeply cut into the Escarpment and opening onto Georgian Bay is one of the scenic attractions of Southern Ontario. The floor of the valley has a well-drained loamy soil and a longer and more predictable frost-free season than many areas farther south. The latter is largely a result of the sheltering heights and the presence of Georgian Bay. The combination of soil, physiographic and climatic conditions has made the valley ideal for the growing of apples.

To the west of the Niagara Escarpment, the counties of Dufferin and Grey form part of the "roof" of Southern Ontario, a gently undulating plain some 925 square miles in area with an elevation of from 1,400 to 1,700 feet above sea level. A number of rivers rise in this watershed, including the Saugeen and the Nottawasaga which drain into Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, respectively. This area with its extensive grazing land is especially suited to the raising of livestock.

The Holland Marsh, vegetable garden of Canada, lies in a valley about 15 miles long which opens onto the southern end of Lake Simcoe and was once covered by the waters of that lake. Somewhat less than half of it is located within the Georgian Bay Region. The processing and packaging of vegetables for markets in Southern Ontario and for export to other parts of Canada and the United States makes an important contribution to the economy of the area.

Underlying the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound is the Canadian Shield with its characteristic broad expanses of forest, countless lakes and streams, rocky knolls or hills with very little soil covering and small patches of flat land. To this ideal vacation land come thousands of visitors to enjoy its scenic beauty and to participate in either summer or winter sporting activities.

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The weather in the Region is generally pleasant and stimulating. The mean temperature ranges from 64 to 68 degrees Fahrenheit in July and from 10 to 22 degrees above zero in January. Mean annual precipitation varies quite widely from 28 inches in the area lying to the southwest of Lake Simcoe to 40 inches in parts of the Muskoka District. The amount of snowfall also exhibits a wide range, from 80 inches along Lake Huron to 120 inches in a belt which extends up from London in Southwestern Ontario and encompasses both Owen Sound and Parry Sound. In the area along the southern shore of Georgian Bay where it is sheltered by the Escarpment, the frost-free season averages 154 days, one of the longest in the Province. Along Lake Huron it averages 147 days. In the interior of the Region, however, the growing season is considerably shorter and in Parry Sound averages only 119 days.

In agriculture, the raising of livestock, particularly beef cattle, is of prime importance. Special cash crops are also grown and these include tobacco, apples, seed potatoes and market garden produce. The extent and diversity of manufacturing grows each year as new firms come into the Region and long-established companies expand their operations. A great variety of products is manufactured including giant 730-foot bulk carriers for lake shipping, heavy industrial machinery, electronic devices, lenses, furniture of all kinds, shoes, cosmetics, sports equipment, charcoal, veneers and automobile accessories. Forestry and related manufacturing industries continue to play an important role in the development of the Region. The tourist industry, too, makes a significant contribution to the economy as a whole but is of special importance to the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound. Each year thousands of tourists are attracted to the Region to visit historic sites, to swim, fish, hunt or ski, to cruise the waters of Georgian Bay and to enjoy the ever-changing loveliness of the landscape.

Canada's first large-scale nuclear-electric power station is located at Douglas Point on the shore of Lake Huron. The plant, which will have an initial installed capacity of 200,000 kilowatts, will be in full operation in 1965.

Camp Borden, a large Canadian Army and Air Force base a few miles north of Alliston, exerts an important economic impact on the surrounding area both through its employment of local labour and through the trade generated by the presence of an establishment equivalent in population to a good-sized town. Some 5,500 military personnel are stationed here. Nearly 2,700 of these are married and have their wives and children living either in married quarters on Camp or in nearby communities. In addition, approximately 2,750 civilians, including 130 teachers, work at the Camp, thus making the Defence Department the largest employer in the Region. Civilian payrolls exceed six million dollars annually.

A number of Army schools are located here including the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps School, the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps School, the Royal Canadian Dental Corps School, the Royal Canadian Provost School and the Canadian Forces Medical Services Training Centre.

It is also one of two major Royal Canadian Air Force technical training camps in Canada. The schools located here include the Airborne Electronic Technicians

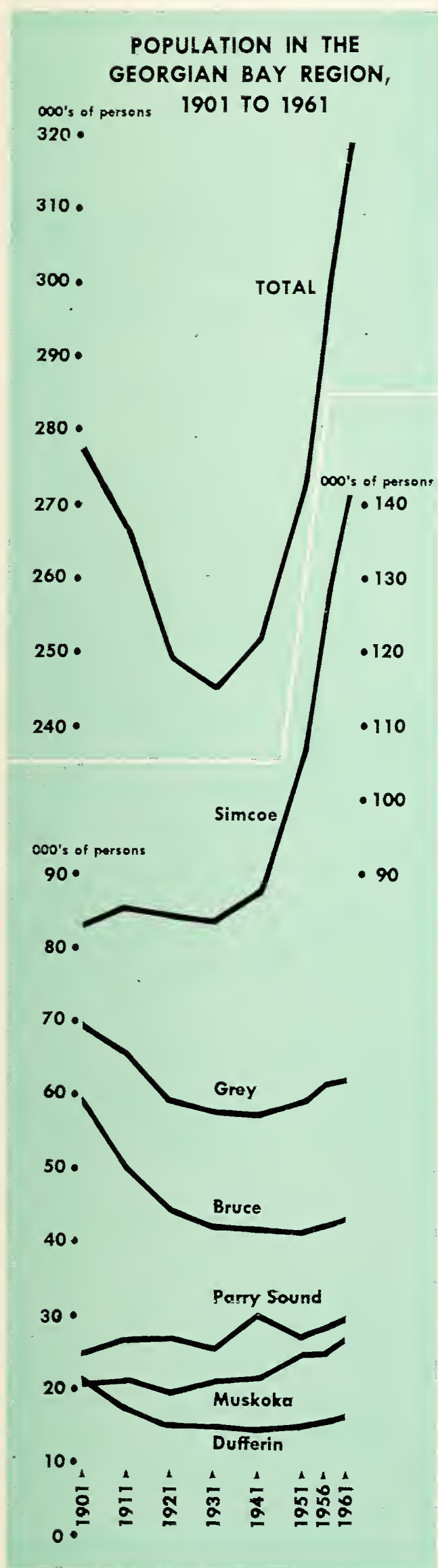
School, the Aircraft Trades School, the Technical Trades School, the Firefighters School, the Air Traffic Control School and the Support Services School. Non-commissioned officers also receive supervisory training.

This study examines the economic development which has taken place in the Georgian Bay Region in recent years. It indicates patterns of change in population, manufacturing, natural resources, transportation, construction and tourism and suggests areas of potential future development. Continued expansion and diversification of its manufacturing industry, increased use of its forest resources, further development of the natural tourist attractions with which it is so abundantly endowed, and an enthusiastic and enterprising people will ensure the continued economic development of the Region in the future.

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Population



Some 327,000 people now live within the bounds of the Georgian Bay Region. If present trends in natural increase and net migration continue, this number will grow to some 339,000 by 1966, with an additional 18,000 making their homes in the Region during the following five years.

The population in June 1961, according to the latest Census, totalled 318,744 or five per cent of the Provincial total. This represented an increase of nearly seven per cent over the 1956 level and of more than 16 per cent since 1951. This growth is due primarily to natural increase rather than to a movement of people into the Region. Since 1951, only Simcoe County has registered a natural increase (births minus deaths) that was smaller than the actual increase that took place, thus indicating a net inward movement of people. All other areas showed natural increases in excess of actual increase, thus indicating a net outward movement.

More than four-fifths of the people live in the Blue Water sub-region with the heaviest concentration of population occurring in Simcoe County which has more than 44 per cent of the Regional total. Grey and Bruce counties ranked second and third with about 19.5 and 13.5 per cent of the population, respectively. Simcoe County is also first in population density with some 85 persons per square mile, while Grey, Dufferin and Bruce follow with 36, 29 and 26 persons. Density in the Highlands sub-region is considerably lower — approximately 17 persons per square mile in Muskoka District and 7 in Parry Sound. In 1961, there were approximately 86,500 households in the Region with an average of 3.5 persons per household.

In 1961, almost 56 per cent of the Region's population dwelt in rural areas, whereas ten years earlier, 61 per cent had been considered rural. In spite of this declining proportion,

however, the actual number of people living in rural areas increased by six per cent

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over the ten-year period — from 167,000 to more than 177,000. The heaviest concentration of rural dwellers is found in Simcoe County which accounts for roughly 39 per cent of the Region's rural population.

POPULATION IN THE GEORGIAN BAY REGION,
CENSUS YEARS 1951 TO 1961

	1951	1956	1961	% Change	
				1961/1956	1961/1951
A — Blue Water					
Bruce	41,311	42,070	43,036	2.3	4.2
Dufferin	14,566	15,569	16,095	3.4	10.5
Grey	58,960	60,971	62,005	1.7	5.2
Simcoe	106,482	127,016	141,271	11.2	32.7
Sub-total	221,319	245,626	262,407	6.8	18.6
B — Highlands					
Muskoka	24,713	25,134	26,705	6.3	8.1
Parry Sound	27,371	28,095	29,632	5.5	8.3
Sub-total	52,084	53,229	56,337	5.8	8.2
Total, Georgian Bay Region	273,403	298,855	318,744	6.7	16.6

Some 60 per cent of the rural populace do not live on farms, but dwell in small communities having less than 1,000 people. Ten years earlier, less than fifty per cent of the rural population were in this non-farm category. This increase in the relative size of the non-farm rural population is in line with the general trend of population movements, whereby both the number and the percentage of persons who live on farms have decreased over the years. In 1951, for instance, the proportion of the Region's entire population living on farms was 31 per cent while the corresponding figure in 1956 was 28 per cent and in 1961 was 22. Actual farm population declined by about one-fifth over this ten-year period. The greatest proportionate declines occurred in the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound.

Conversely, of course, the urban population of the Region has increased substantially over the years. In 1951, more than 106,000 persons lived in urban areas. By 1956 this number had increased by 14.5 per cent to 121,773 and by 1961 had reached 141,396, a further increase of 16.1 per cent. Approximately two-thirds of this increase over the 10 years can be attributed to growth in Simcoe County, where urban population rose by 23,050 persons or 47 per cent. Although a larger relative growth took place in Parry Sound District, 80 per cent, only some 4,200 persons were involved.

The two largest population centres in the Georgian Bay Region are the cities of Barrie and Owen Sound, one located on Lake Simcoe and the other on Georgian Bay. A most impressive growth has occurred in Barrie — an increase of more than 69 per cent in the ten years between 1951 and 1961. Even leaving out of consideration the growth which resulted from municipal boundary changes, the increase over the past ten years has exceeded 61 per cent. Other large centres have also experienced substantial population increases since 1951. Included are Orillia (26.7 per cent), Midland (20.1 per cent), Parry Sound (15.8 per cent) and Collingwood (13.1 per cent).

POPULATION CHANGES IN URBAN CENTRES OVER 5,000 IN THE
GEORGIAN BAY REGION, CENSUS YEARS 1951, 1956 AND 1961

	1951	1956	1961	% Change	
				1956/1951	1961/1956
Barrie	12,514	16,851 ¹	21,169 ¹	34.7	25.6
Owen Sound	16,423	16,976	17,421 ¹	3.4	2.6
Orillia	12,110	13,857	15,345 ¹	14.4	10.7
Midland	7,206	8,250	8,656	14.5	4.9
Collingwood	7,413	7,978	8,385	7.6	5.1
Parry Sound	5,183	5,378	6,004	3.7	11.6
Penetanguishene	4,949	5,420	5,340	9.5	— 1.5

¹Change in municipal boundaries since the preceding Census. Population totals are based on areas incorporated at each of these dates.

Although the median age in the Georgian Bay Region (approximately 28 years) is the same as in the Province, the proportion of the population falling within the various age groups varies considerably, particularly in what could roughly be considered as the working age group, i.e. 15 to 64 years of age and in the 65 and over group. Only 56 per cent of the Region's people fall within the former group, compared with 60 per cent for the Province as a whole, while 11 per cent of the population of the Region are in the latter group, compared with 8 per cent for the Province.

Considerable variation also exists within the Region itself. Simcoe and Parry Sound, for example, have the lowest median ages, 26 and 27 years, respectively, while Muskoka and Grey have the highest — both 31. With regard to age distribution, Simcoe and Parry Sound each have 34 per cent of their population in the 14 years and under group, the highest in the Region, while Grey County has the lowest — 31 per cent. In the 65 and over group, Simcoe has the lowest proportion, 9 per cent, and Bruce has the highest, 13 per cent. The relative size of the working age group varies only slightly, between 55 per cent in Bruce County and 57 per cent in both Grey and Muskoka.

In all counties and districts in the Region the proportion of people in the working age group has fallen since 1951, while in the Region as a whole it has declined from 60 to 56 per cent. The proportion of those 65 and over also dropped slightly, from 11.1 to 10.8. The 14 and under group, however, rose from 29 to 33 per cent of the Region's population.

In 1961, the ratio of males to females was somewhat higher in the Georgian Bay Region than in the Province — 104 males to every 100 females compared with 101 for every 100. This relationship is highest in Parry Sound District where there are 109 males to every 100 females and lowest in Muskoka where there are 101.

Ninety per cent of the Region's population were born in Canada and 97 per cent are (as of June 1, 1961) Canadian citizens. Of the 31,000 born elsewhere, slightly more than half have come to the Region since the end of World War II. The five-year period 1951 to 1955, inclusive, saw the greatest number of immigrants (6,431) enter the Region for residence purposes. Simcoe County has always received the largest number — some 63 per cent of all who have come since the end of the War and 67 per cent of those who have come since 1956.

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Of the 288,000 residents born in Canada, 94 per cent were born in Ontario. Of those born outside the country, 49 per cent came from the United Kingdom, 8 per cent from each of the United States and Germany and 3 per cent from Poland and Russia. The remaining 29 per cent is made up of relatively small groups of people born in a number of other countries.

Three-quarters of the people living in the Georgian Bay Region are of British extraction. People of German origin make up the next largest group (8.6 per cent) while those of French background comprise 6.8 per cent of the total. These three ethnic groups are predominant in all counties and districts but the relative size of each varies quite considerably from county to county. In Bruce County, for example, people of German origin make up 23.4 per cent of the population, while in Simcoe they account for only 3.3 per cent. The proportion of people of French extraction, likewise ranges widely, from 1.0 per cent of population in Dufferin County to 10.5 per cent in Parry Sound and 10.6 per cent in Simcoe.

Most of the people in the Region speak English only. For three per cent of the population, however, French is their mother tongue. The proportion of those for whom this is so ranges from 0.2 per cent in Bruce to 5.4 per cent in Simcoe.

In the 1961 Census of Canada, 36 per cent of the people in the Georgian Bay Region specified their religious denomination as United Church of Canada. The next largest groups specified were Roman Catholic (17.4 per cent of the population), Anglican Church of Canada (17.2 per cent), Presbyterian (13.4 per cent) and Baptist (5 per cent). While these five denominations are predominant in all counties and districts, their relative importance varies widely.

More than 2,000 people live on Indian Reserves in the Georgian Bay Region. Nearly one-half (927 in 1961) are in Bruce County and more than one-quarter (555) in Parry Sound. An additional 400 persons live on reserves in Simcoe and about 150 in Muskoka. The reserve population of the entire Region increased by 27 per cent in the 10 years between 1951 and 1961. Most of this growth was accounted for by the counties of Simcoe and Bruce where increases of 51 and 44 per cent, respectively, were registered. Very little change occurred in the reserve population of Muskoka and Parry Sound. Most of the growth took place between 1951 and 1956.

Employment and Earnings

EMPLOYMENT

The labour force in the Georgian Bay Region totalled 111,563 persons according to the Census of Canada 1961 and accounted for approximately 52 per cent of the population of 15 years of age and over. Nearly five-sixths of the labour force live in the Blue Water sub-region (the counties of Bruce, Dufferin, Grey and Simcoe) and the remainder in the Highlands (the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound).

LABOUR FORCE IN THE GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1941, 1951 AND 1961

	1941 No.	1951 No.	1961 No.	Per Cent Change	
				1961/1941	1961/1951
A — Blue Water	76,043	81,602	92,839	22.1	13.8
B — Highlands	20,253	17,539	18,724	—7.6	6.8
Total, Georgian Bay Region	96,296	99,141	111,563	15.9	12.5
Male	82,940	82,434	83,745	1.0	1.6
Female	13,356	16,707	27,818	108.3	66.5

Note: Labour force figures for 1941 and 1951 include persons 14 years of age and over; those for 1961 include only persons 15 years of age and over.

Although only a moderate rate of growth, some three per cent, took place in the Region's labour force between 1941 and 1951, an increase of 12.5 per cent occurred during the subsequent decade. The labour force of the Blue Water sub-region expanded during both periods, concomitant with its developing economy. In the Highlands sub-region, however, a substantial decrease in size of labour force was experienced between 1941 and 1951. The small increase during the next decade was due largely to the expansion of the tourist trade and the rise in the general level of economic activity.

The most significant feature of the Region's labour force in recent years has been the large increase in female participation throughout all of the counties and districts of the Region. Between 1941 and 1961 the number of women in the labour force more than doubled whereas male participation increased by only one per cent. The 27,818 women employed or seeking work in 1961 made up nearly one-quarter of the total labour force in the Region and more than one-quarter of the female population of 15 years and over.

Seventy per cent of the Region's labour force are engaged in four industries — agriculture (20.2 per cent), services (18.6 per cent), manufacturing (17.6 per cent) and trade (13.6 per cent). Variations from these Regional averages are particularly apparent in the Highlands sub-region where, because of the importance of the tourist industry and the lack of extensive agricultural land, 27.5 per cent of the labour force are in service industries and only 7.4 per cent in agriculture. Nearly 15 per cent are engaged in trade, 14 per cent in transportation, communication and other utilities and 13 per cent in manufacturing. In the Blue Water sub-region, nearly 23 per cent of the labour force are in agriculture, 19 per cent in manufacturing, 17 per cent in service industries, 13 per cent in trade and nearly 8 per cent in transportation, communication and other utilities.

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INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND MAJOR GROUPS OF THE LABOUR FORCE, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1961

	A — Blue Water	B — Highlands	Total, Georgian Bay Region	Industry Divisions as % of Total
Agriculture	21,104	1,382	22,486	20.2
Forestry	342	501	843	0.8
Fishing and Trapping	96	33	129	0.1
Mines (incl. milling) and Quarries	182	60	242	0.2
Manufacturing	17,277	2,398	19,675	17.6
Foods and Beverages	3,103	262	3,365	
Textiles and Clothing	855	17	872	
Wood and Furniture	3,704	991	4,695	
Paper and Allied Industries	50	30	80	
Printing and Publishing	919	87	1,006	
Primary Metals	390	13	403	
Metal Fabricating and Machinery	2,522	58	2,580	
Other Manufacturing	5,734	940	6,674	
Construction	5,699	2,098	7,797	7.0
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	7,204	2,697	9,901	8.9
Transportation and Storage	4,418	1,965	6,383	
Communication	1,686	390	2,076	
Electric Power, Gas and Water Utilities	1,100	342	1,442	
Trade	12,445	2,711	15,156	13.6
Wholesale	2,583	407	2,990	
Retail	9,862	2,304	12,166	
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1,984	270	2,254	2.0
Community, Business and Personal Service	15,564	5,140	20,704	18.6
Education and Related Services	3,181	659	3,840	
Health and Welfare Services	4,424	828	5,252	
Personal Services	5,724	3,107	8,831	
Hotels, Restaurants and Taverns	2,759	2,263	5,022	
Other Service Industries	2,235	546	2,781	
Public Administration and Defence	9,082	933	10,015	9.0
Industry Not Stated	1,860	501	2,361	2.1
All Industries ¹	92,839	18,724	111,563	100.0

¹Excludes a few persons seeking work who have never been employed.

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

OCCUPATION DIVISIONS OF THE LABOUR FORCE, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1961

	No.	%
Managerial	9,545	8.6
Professional and Technical	7,484	6.7
Clerical	8,058	7.2
Sales	6,304	5.7
Service and Recreation	16,621	14.9
Transport and Communication	7,516	6.7
Farmers and Farm Workers	22,652	20.3
Loggers and Related Workers	510	0.5
Fishermen, Trappers and Hunters	112	0.1
Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	189	0.2
Craftsmen, Production Process and Related Workers	24,471	21.8
Labourers, not elsewhere specified	5,701	5.1
Occupation not stated	2,400	2.2
Total	111,563	100.0

Nearly 22 per cent of the labour force are craftsmen and production process workers, while slightly more than 20 per cent are farmers and farm workers. A further 15 per cent are employed in service or recreation industries. There is a significant difference between the two sub-regions with regard to the number of people engaged in farm work. This sector accounts for nearly 23 per cent of the labour force in the Blue Water sub-region and only 8 per cent in the Highlands. The proportion of craftsmen is very close in the two sub-regions — 22 per cent in the Blue Water and 24 per cent in the Highlands. Fifteen per cent of the labour force are employed in service occupations in both parts of the Region.

Characteristic of the labour scene in the Georgian Bay Region is the extensive use of summer help in the tourist industry. Many of the seasonal workers are students. Another feature is the employment of some 2,750 civilians, including teachers, at Camp Borden. Additional help is hired in the summer when militia camps are set up. The total annual civilian payroll exceeds six million dollars.

EARNINGS

The index numbers of payrolls in manufacturing have risen considerably during the past few years — from an average level of 166.2 in 1956 to a peak of 229.1 in October 1962, the average for the latter year standing at 213.0. This upward movement reflects both an increase in earnings — average weekly wages and salaries in manufacturing have increased from \$54.60 in 1956 to \$66.16 in 1962 — and an increase in employment, the index of which has risen from an average level of 109.4 in 1956 to 114.8 in 1962.

In 1960, some 57,200 persons in the Region paid personal income tax. Their total income, \$215 million, was nearly $2\frac{1}{3}$ times the aggregate income of taxpayers in 1951. The greatest proportionate increase took place in Dufferin County where the income of taxpayers nearly tripled, to \$10 million, over this period. The average income per taxpayer in the Region, \$3,760, was 32 per cent higher than in 1951. It was highest in Dufferin County (\$3,961) and lowest in Bruce (\$3,548).

Total personal income in the Region has grown substantially in recent years. Between 1957 and 1960, estimated aggregate personal income increased from \$297 million to roughly \$367 million, an increase of 23.6 per cent. During the same period, per capita personal income increased 18.5 per cent, to an estimated \$1,160. There has been a similar yet slightly less significant rise in both total personal disposable income and disposable income per capita. The former increased from \$279 million in 1957 to an estimated \$340 million in 1960 while the per capita figure rose to \$1,075.

Agriculture

The Georgian Bay Region, with nearly three million acres in farm land, makes up 16 per cent of the total farm area in the Province, 14 per cent of the land under crops and 20 per cent of the improved pasture. It accounts for 22 per cent of the sheep and 18 per cent of both the hogs and cattle raised in Ontario and for more than 13 per cent of the total value of all field crops grown (including 26.5 per cent of the value of potatoes).

Most of the Region's agricultural activity is confined to the counties which comprise the Blue Water sub-region (Bruce, Dufferin, Grey and Simcoe). Three-quarters of this area is in farms and more than two-thirds of the farm land is improved. Only nine per cent of the land in the Highlands sub-region (Muskoka and Parry Sound) is in farms and only one-quarter of this area is improved. The soils here are generally poorer and not so well suited to agriculture, while the climate is more severe and the growing season shorter than in the counties to the south.

In common with the general trend in the rest of the Province, both the number and the total area of farms in the Region declined between 1951 and 1961. The number of farms dropped by 16 per cent to 17,563 and the area in farms by 10 per cent to about three million acres. The average area per farm rose, however, from 159 acres to 171 acres. The decline in Muskoka and Parry Sound was much more marked than in the other sector of the Region — the number of farms in the two districts dropped by 43 per cent compared with 13 per cent and the area by 34 per cent as against 5 per cent. Average area per farm, however, which is much greater than in the rest of the Region, rose considerably over the period, from 238 to 277 acres.

Some 13,400 or more than 76 per cent of all the farms in the Region are commercial¹. In Bruce the proportion is 84, in Dufferin 81, Grey 78, Simcoe 74, Muskoka 50 and Parry Sound 48. If commercial farms are grouped according to the value of products sold, in the Region as a whole more commercial farms (3,545) were in the group which sold agricultural products valued at between \$5,000 and

COMMERCIAL FARMS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF FARM,
GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1961

	A — Blue Water	B — Highlands	Georgian Bay Region
Total Number of Commercial Farms	12,794	601	13,395
Cattle, Sheep, Hogs	9,392	253	9,645
Dairy	1,642	209	1,851
Mixed	680	59	739
Poultry	318	28	346
Fruits and Vegetables	303	5	308
Field Crops, Other than Small Grains	220	5	225
Miscellaneous Specialty	117	18	135
Small Grains (Excluding Wheat Farms)	67	1	68
Forestry	31	23	54
Wheat	24	—	24

¹Commercial farms, as defined in the Census, include all farms reporting \$1,200 or more sales of agricultural products for a 12-month period (excluding institutional-type farms).

\$9,999 in 1961 than in any other category. With regard to individual counties and districts, however, this was true only of Bruce and Dufferin. In each of the other parts of the Region, the largest number of farms fell in the \$1,200 to \$2,499 category of value of goods sold.

The most important agricultural activity in the Georgian Bay Region is the raising of livestock. In 1961, 11,500 or 86 per cent of all commercial farms were engaged solely in this field of endeavour. An additional 639 farms carried on mixed farming with a livestock combination. In all, more than 90 per cent of the commercial farms in the Region were raising livestock. The comparable figure for the Province was 76 per cent. Nearly one-fifth of all the farms in Ontario on which livestock are raised are located in the Georgian Bay Region and one-third of these are located in Grey County.



Courtesy — Ontario Department of Travel and Publicity.

Beef cattle on a farm in the Georgian Bay Region.

The raising of cattle, especially for beef purposes, is the most important aspect of livestock production. The total number of cattle in the Region, some 562,000, increased by 36 per cent between 1951 and 1961, compared with a rise of 26 per cent in the Province as a whole. Grey and Bruce counties have the largest number of cattle, together accounting for 61 per cent of the Regional total.

Although fewer cattle are raised for dairy purposes than for beef (approximately one-quarter of the total), dairying is still of considerable importance in the Region. Grey and Bruce counties account for 59 per cent of the Region's milk cattle and Simcoe for an additional 26 per cent. The largest number of dairy farms (537) is in Bruce. The annual production of creamery butter in the Region accounts for more than one-fifth of the Provincial total. More butter is made in Bruce County (10.8 million pounds in 1961) than in any other county in Ontario except Perth. Further, Simcoe was third in the production of fluid milk, following York and Carleton counties. Of the nearly 175 million pounds of fluid milk produced in the Region in 1961, more than 106 million pounds came from Simcoe.

The number of hogs in the Region — more than 307,400 in 1961 — although seven per cent lower than ten years earlier, showed an increase of nearly six per cent when compared with 1956. The number of sheep, however, was not only four per cent below the 1951 level, but nearly 15 per cent below that of 1956. Approximately one-third of both the hogs and sheep are raised in Grey County. Slaughtering and meat packing plants are conveniently located near Barrie and Owen Sound. Farmers' Allied Meat Enterprises Co-operative Limited plans to build a plant some two miles east of Hanover, construction to be under way by midsummer. In the early stages of operation, only slaughtering of livestock will be carried out (no meat processing) and some processing of inedible bi-products.

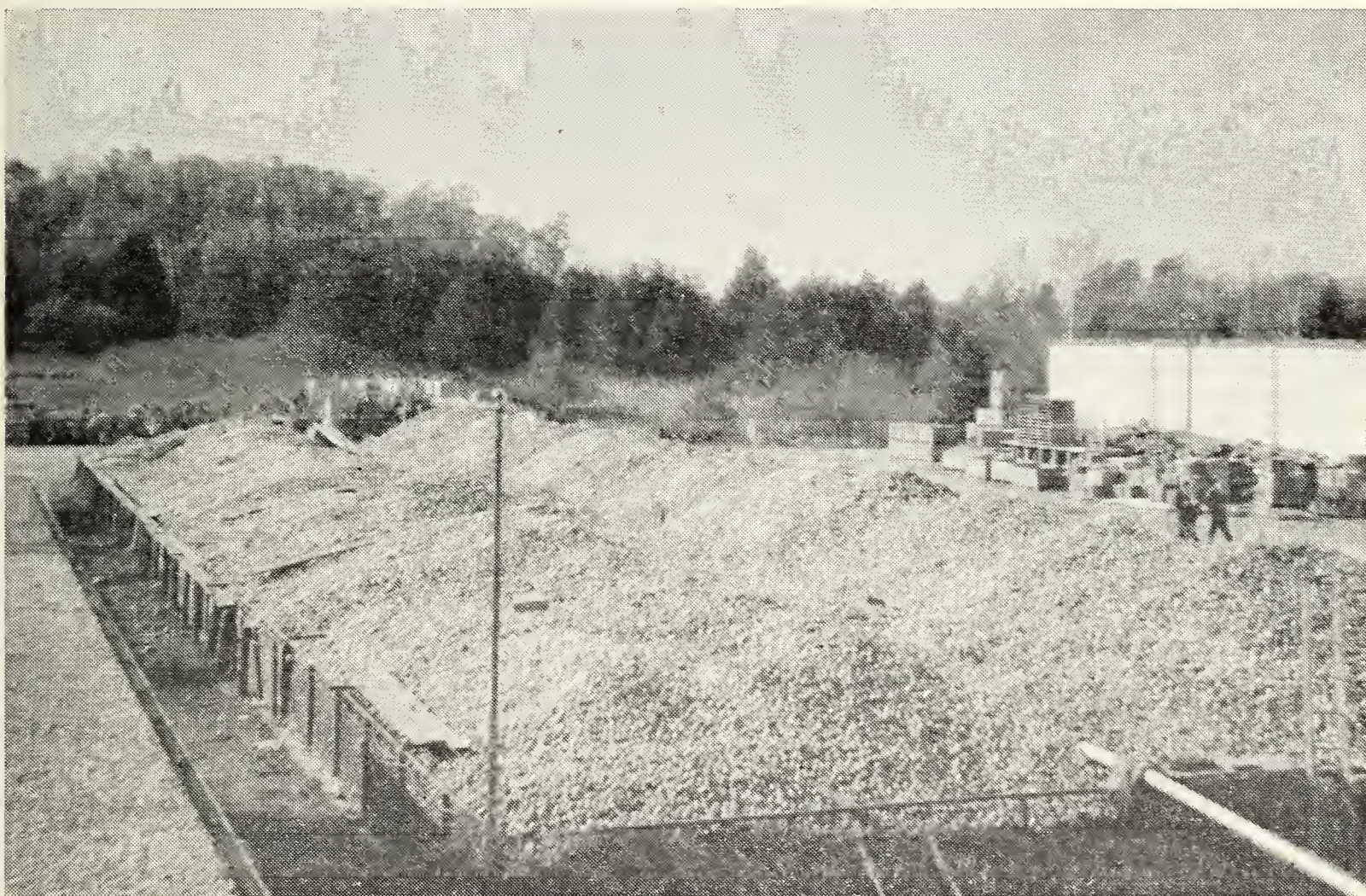
The raising of poultry both for eating purposes and for egg production has assumed increasing importance in recent years. The 2.9 million hens and chickens in the Region, although somewhat lower than in 1956, was eight per cent higher than in 1951. The development of the broiler chicken and its ready acceptance by consumers has largely been responsible for this growth. By far the largest number of hens and chickens is raised in Simcoe and Bruce which together make up nearly 60 per cent of the Regional total. A number of poultry processing plants, both large and small, is located in the Region — in Alliston, Elmvale, Hanover, Orangeville, Shelburne and Walkerton.

The number of livestock alone does not fully reveal the advances that have been made in this sector of agriculture. Improved farming methods have, for example, increased the milk yield per cow and the number of eggs per hen. Quality standards have also been raised.

To maintain their favourable position in the production of livestock, the Region's farmers annually maintain some 650,000 acres of improved pasture and 540,000 acres of hay in addition, of course, to growing various types of grain. Mixed grains and oats are grown on approximately one-quarter million acres of

farm land each, while winter wheat, corn for fodder and barley occupy much smaller areas. Sod for lawns is a specialty crop, grown near Alliston.

Another field crop of importance to the Region is potatoes. More than one-quarter of all the potatoes produced in Ontario are grown here. In 1961, some 14,200 acres of land were devoted to this particular crop which was valued at \$3.9 million. Two-thirds of both acreage and value are accounted for by Simcoe County. Dufferin follows with about one-quarter of each. Although potato acreage in the Region declined slightly in 1962, value rose by 17 per cent to \$4.5 million. An increase of 20 per cent was recorded in Simcoe County and of 29 per cent in Dufferin. Certified seed potatoes are a specialty of the upland area of Simcoe County. Potato flakes, dehydrated potato slices, potato chips and other potato products are produced at Alliston.



Courtesy — The Georgian Bay Development Association.

Apples awaiting processing at The Georgian Bay Fruit Growers, Limited, Thornbury.

There are a number of specialized agricultural areas in the Region. In Grey County, for example, the land lying between Georgian Bay and the Niagara Escarpment, particularly in the valleys of the Beaver and Bighead Rivers, is ideally suited to the growing of apples. Northern Spy and McIntosh apples are the most prevalent. These areas enjoy a particularly mild climate during the growing season for they have the moderating influence of the waters of the Bay to the north and the protection of the Escarpment to the south. Facilities for the processing and storage of apples are located in Clarksburg, Collingwood, Meaford and Thornbury. Apples from this area are exported as well as used for domestic consumption.

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The Holland Marsh, somewhat less than half of which is located in Simcoe County southwest of Lake Simcoe, is one of the most important market gardening areas in Canada. It produces a wide variety of vegetables — carrots, celery, lettuce, onions, potatoes and radishes. Some beets, cabbages and cauliflower are also grown. About one-quarter of Ontario's acreage in carrots and one-third of that in lettuce is in Simcoe County. In addition to supplying the markets of Southern Ontario with choice vegetables, much of the Marsh's produce is marketed throughout the rest of Canada and some exported to parts of the United States and to the United Kingdom. Integrated operations involving the processing and packaging as well as the growing of vegetables, are carried on by several firms.



Courtesy — The Georgian Bay Development Association.

Harvesting carrots on a farm near Alliston.

Asparagus is also grown in the Region. In 1961, some 500 acres were planted in this crop, primarily around Alliston and Collingwood in Simcoe County. The farm value of asparagus grown in the Region, approximately \$162,000, made up 15 per cent of the value of the whole Ontario crop. Asparagus, beets, carrots, pumpkins and tomatoes are canned in Collingwood. Cucumbers are also grown in Simcoe County, especially around Lafontaine and Stayner.

Flue-cured tobacco is grown around Alliston in Simcoe County and Port Elgin in Bruce, with lesser amounts in the counties of Dufferin and Grey. In 1961, nearly 3,900 acres of farm land were devoted to the production of tobacco, more than three-quarters being in Simcoe County. That year some 5.4 million pounds of tobacco were sold from the Region, 4.2 million pounds of which were from Simcoe. Of the 15 counties in Ontario which produce flue-cured tobacco, Dufferin ranked seventh, Simcoe ninth and Bruce eleventh in dollar return per acre planted in tobacco. A preliminary figure for 1962 shows a decline in tobacco acreage to about 2,700 acres.

There has been a substantial increase in the number of farms which have electricity. In 1961, 94 per cent of farms reported having electric power compared with 87 per cent in 1956 and 68 per cent in 1951. Many tasks such as grinding feed, pumping water and milking are now carried on more quickly and efficiently with the use of electricity. Mechanization is evident in many other activities on the farm, for example, spraying against weeds and harvesting such crops as potatoes, asparagus and carrots. In 1961, 85 per cent of all farms in the Region had a tractor compared with 76 per cent in 1956 and 61 per cent in 1951. The total value of machinery and equipment on farms increased by 23 per cent in the years between 1951 and 1961, to more than \$71 million.

This increased utilization of mechanized agricultural techniques provides evidence that farming practices in the Georgian Bay Region are progressive. Although the amount of land under cultivation and the number of persons working on farms will, in all likelihood, continue to decline during this decade, it will be the less economical units which will go out of production thus serving to increase the general level of agricultural efficiency throughout the Region. Further, the ever expanding food needs of industrial Southern Ontario will continue to support the important position of agriculture in the Region's economy.

The importance of agriculture extends, of course, beyond the raising of livestock and the growing of crops. Farm products form the basis of many industrial activities. Slaughtering and meat packing, leather tanning, poultry processing, butter making and fruit and vegetable processing are but a few of the many secondary industrial processes carried on in the Region. Many services, too, have developed to meet the needs of the farmers. Retailers, for instance, supply machinery and parts, cattle feed, fertilizers and insecticides; transportation agencies provide equipment and service for the movement of livestock, dairy products and other agricultural produce to market areas; and storage facilities are maintained for fruits and vegetables. In all, a host of secondary and tertiary industrial enterprises must exist to effectively process and market the Region's raw, semi-finished and finished agricultural products.

Forestry and Forest-Based Industries

THE FORESTS

A century ago, the Georgian Bay Region was almost entirely covered by virgin forest. Hardwoods, such as maple, beech and birch, were the most common species, but softwoods, of which the most important were pines, were also to be found in considerable quantities, particularly in the Highland area.

The early settlers in Southern Ontario cleared much of the forest in order to build their homes and grow their crops. This had a more profound effect upon the Blue Water sub-region than upon the Highlands because the climate and the soil of the former were more favourable to agricultural pursuits and settlement was earlier and more dense. Much of the timber taken from the forests was used in the construction of houses and barns, some was used as fuel and much was simply burned.

Today, only about one-quarter of the land in the Blue Water area remains forested and most of these forests are located in areas where soil conditions are not favourable to agriculture. In the Highlands sub-region, by contrast, almost all the land is still under forest cover.

ESTIMATED AREA OF PRODUCTIVE FOREST LAND IN THE GEORGIAN BAY REGION

	Productive Forest Land (acres)
Bruce	216,400
Dufferin	44,200
Grey	208,200
Simcoe	244,000
Blue Water Sub-Region	712,800
Highlands Sub-Region	2,600,000
Total, Georgian Bay Region	3,312,800

Much of the existing forest in the Blue Water sub-region is privately owned. Woodlots attached to farms account for nearly 400,000 acres, or more than 43 per cent of the total forest land in the sub-region. About one-half of the total product of these farm woodlots is consumed by the farmers themselves, principally as fuel. A considerable quantity of the area's wood supply is used in local construction and in the manufacture of furniture. In recent years, too, the growing of Christmas trees has developed into an important enterprise, particularly in the Penetanguishene area. Many of the trees are exported to the United States.

Current interest in the preservation and replacement of our forests does not overlook the necessity of judicious cutting to remove over-mature, dead or diseased trees. Extensive areas previously cleared of trees have proven to be unsuitable for agriculture because of shallow, sandy or marshy soil. In many cases, this land has become scrubland, containing bushes and poor quality timber of no commercial value or has remained without cover, free to blow or wash away. Well-organized reforestation programs serve to increase the productivity of such land, for the

adverse effects of soil erosion and wasteland conditions are reduced while valuable timber stands are developed.

Reforestation is of concern to a number of organizations and levels of government. It is of prime interest to the Conservation Authorities. The Authorities encourage private foresters to replenish cut-over areas by supplying a free reforestation advisory service and by providing young trees and tree-planting machinery at a nominal cost. Where it is considered to be more practical, the Authorities themselves, with financial assistance from the Provincial Government, acquire land for forest development. Conservation Authority Forests cover approximately 16,000 acres in the Blue Water sub-region.

There are also County Forests — areas acquired and forested by county authorities. These forests cover approximately 40,000 acres in the Blue Water sub-region — 14,656 acres in Bruce County, 2,042 acres in Dufferin, 7,183 acres in Grey and 16,136 acres in Simcoe. In addition, the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests may make an agreement with a township, a county or a River Valley Authority to manage its forest. There are nine such Agreement Forests in the Blue Water sub-region.

During the year 1961-62, the Department of Lands and Forests provided 1,086,000 trees for planting in Conservation Authority and County Forests, 2,223,775 for planting in private lands, and a further 1,024,341 for planting in Crown Forests. Many of these trees come from the Provincial Forest Station at Midhurst, six miles northwest of Barrie. The Station covers 1,950 acres, of which 300 acres are used as a nursery. Some 10 million trees are supplied annually, almost all of them conifers. The Department also provides a very extensive advisory service.

The Ontario Tree Seed Plant is located at Angus. Cones are collected from different parts of Ontario, and the seeds are removed at the Angus seed plant and stored there until required by the nurseries. Plans are being made for the eventual extraction of sufficient quantities of seed to produce 100 million seedlings annually.

The Highlands sub-region, in contrast to the Blue Water sub-region, is still essentially a forest area. Because of the paucity of soil, the severity of the climate and the remoteness of the markets, no large-scale agricultural activities have developed, and the incentive to clear the land is absent. Almost half of the forest area is privately owned. This high proportion is largely attributable to the early policy of encouraging settlement by giving free grants of land.

Christmas tree plantations are located in the Sprucedale, Sundridge and South River areas of Parry Sound District. Because of the relatively small domestic market, the growing of Christmas trees is essentially an export industry.

The latest available figures show that 57 per cent of the productive forest is hardwood, 34 per cent is mixed wood and eight per cent is coniferous. Maple, yellow birch and poplar are the most abundant species of hardwood, and white

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pine and hemlock are the most common conifers. The species felled in the greatest quantities are yellow birch, hemlock and maple.

THE FOREST-BASED INDUSTRIES

The forest-based industries are those in which wood is the most important raw material. In the Georgian Bay Region, these comprise sawmills, sash, door and planing mills, furniture factories, veneer and plywood plants, and establishments producing hardwood flooring and miscellaneous wooden products. These industries are divided into two industrial groups — wood products and furniture and fixtures.

In terms of selling value of factory shipments, the wood products group is the second largest in the Region, while the furniture and fixtures group is almost equally important. In 1960, the combined selling value of these two groups amounted to more than \$35 million, or 16.5 per cent of the total selling value of factory shipments in the Region. The two groups together represent the most important source of industrial employment in the Region, accounting for nearly 25 per cent of the total number of employees in manufacturing. In Bruce County, in particular, one-half of the manufacturing employees are engaged in either the wood products or the furniture and fixtures group, and in Grey County and Muskoka District the corresponding proportions are 36 per cent and 43 per cent, respectively.

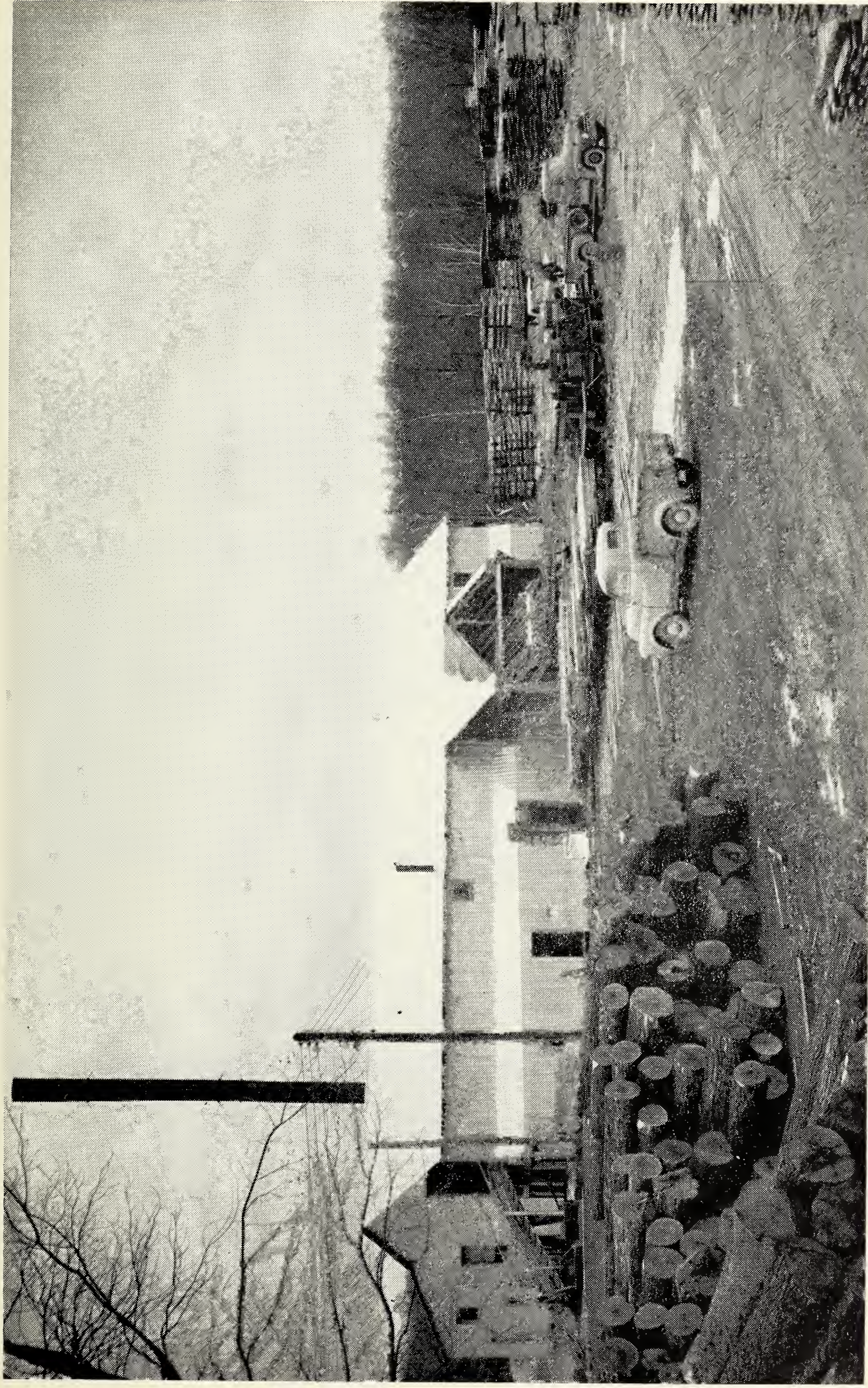
SAWMILLS IN THE GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1957 TO 1960

	<u>Establishments</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Selling Value of</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Factory Shipments</u>
			<u>(\$000's)</u>
1957	144	879	7,465
1958	131	710	6,101
1959	120	660	6,572
1960	122	571	6,526

The sawmill industry which takes sawlogs and cuts them into lumber, is the largest component of the wood products group. In 1960, activity was reported from 122 sawmills in the Region, approximately one-half of which were located

OTHER WOOD-USING INDUSTRIES IN THE GEORGIAN BAY REGION,
1957 AND 1960

		<u>Establishments</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Selling Value of</u>
		<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Factory Shipments</u>
				<u>(\$000's)</u>
Hardwood Flooring	1957	4	268	2,609
	1960	4	234	1,981
Sash, Door and Planing Mills	1957	42	293	2,098
	1960	38	168	1,430
Veneers and Plywood	1957	4	162	1,653
	1960	5	261	3,304
Wooden Boxes	1957	15	236	1,599
	1960	18	207	1,343
Miscellaneous Wood Industries	1957	7	61	673
	1960	9	114	1,803
Total, Other Wood-Using Industries	1957	72	1,020	8,632
	1960	74	984	9,861



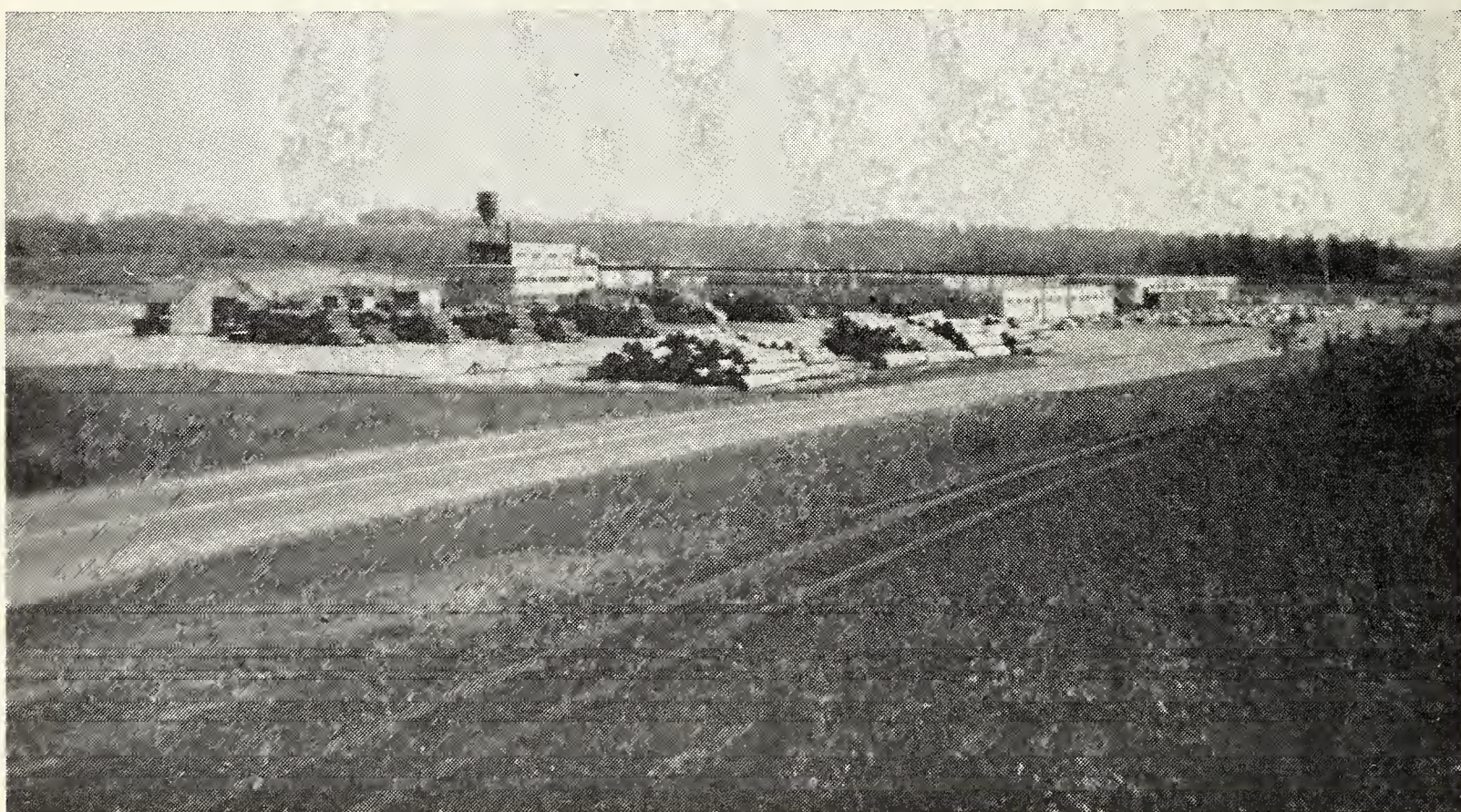
Sawmill owned by Peter Thomson & Sons Ltd., Alliston.

Courtesy — Ontario Department of Lands and Forests.

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in each sub-region. The number of sawmills has shown a steady decline during the last decade; there are now just over half as many as there were in 1951. The value of output has also declined, though less markedly.

The most important segment of the other wood-using industries in the wood products group is the manufacture of veneer and plywood. Demand for the products of this industry has risen considerably in recent years and is expected to increase in the future. The ability of the industry to satisfy this growing demand will be limited, to some extent, by the availability of timber of suitable size and quality. The value of factory shipments of veneer and plywood plants doubled between 1957 and 1960, when it totalled more than \$3.3 million. Over the same period the number of people employed by the industry increased by more than 60 per cent to 261.



Courtesy — The Georgian Bay Development Association.

The veneer and plywood plant of the Maple Leaf Veneer Co. Limited, Durham.

Although all of the remaining other wood-using industries in the Region, with the exception of that producing miscellaneous wood products, have experienced declines in recent years, the selling value of factory shipments of the sub-group as a whole, including the expanding veneer and plywood industry, has increased by more than 14 per cent between 1957 and 1960. Declines were experienced in the hardwood flooring industry, the sash, door and planing mill industry and the wooden box industry. Miscellaneous wood industries include excelsior and wood-turning products.

By far the most important industry in the Region's furniture and fixtures group is household furniture manufacturing. The products of this industry comprise bedroom, living-room and kitchen furniture, including upholstered chairs and chesterfields and such diverse products as television cabinets, cedar chests, etc. Over 2,100 persons were employed by the industry in the Region in 1960, and

of these considerably more than one-third were employed in Hanover. Other centres such as Chesley, Collingwood, Durham, Kincardine, Meaford, Midland, Owen Sound, Southampton and Walkerton share in the Region's furniture output.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE INDUSTRY,
GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1957 TO 1960

	<u>Establishments</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Selling Value of</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Factory Shipments</u>
			<u>(\$000's)</u>
1957	36	2,494	17,207
1958	36	2,277	16,762
1959	39	2,253	16,430
1960	39	2,127	16,101

In 1960 the selling value of factory shipments from the 39 household furniture manufacturing establishments in the Region was \$16.1 million. This figure represented a moderate decline over the corresponding values for the previous three years. Nevertheless the future outlook for the industry in the Georgian Bay Region is quite bright. The considerable skill and experience available to the manufacturers combined with a very favourable location places the industry in an excellent position to exploit the large, expanding markets presented by Toronto and other large urban areas of Ontario.

A study of forest industry opportunities in the area located within a 75-mile radius of the easternmost part of Georgian Bay, has been carried out by the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. Although areas outside the Georgian Bay Region are included, the findings are generally valid for the Region.

It was found that a very substantial surplus of allowable cut exists and that poplar comprises by far the largest percentage of the total. Indications are, however, that sawmill operators are experiencing considerably more difficulty in obtaining large diameter, high quality logs now than 10 or more years ago. It is evident, therefore, that relatively little of the surplus allowable cut is suitable for quality saw timber or veneer.

It would appear that an ample wood resource exists to supply either a medium to large sized pulp mill (for paper products other than newsprint) or one or more particle board plants. Particle board has many of the uses of plywood with its primary functions being core stock for veneered furniture and as a construction material. Poplar and other low-density hardwoods or softwoods make the best quality product. This type of industry requires considerably less capital than a pulp and paper operation of the same size. While the product is relatively new, so that no accurate assessment can be made of either domestic or export market potential, considerable interest has been shown and a growing demand is expected. It should be pointed out that other factors of production such as the cost of labour, power, transportation, etc. and, in particular, the availability of markets for the products, must be carefully investigated and evaluated. Five possible plant locations, Port McNicoll, Huntsville, Parry Sound, Barrie and Durham, were suggested, based primarily on availability of wood supplies, transportation facilities and closeness of the market.

Mining and Fishing

MINING

Mining activity in the Georgian Bay Region is almost entirely restricted to the quarrying of structural materials. It has, nevertheless, played a necessary role in the development of the Regional economy by facilitating the construction of a modern system of roads and highways through the provision of conveniently available supplies of basic structural materials.

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN THE GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1956 TO 1960

	<u>Limestone¹</u>	<u>Sand and Gravel¹</u>	<u>Clay Products</u>	<u>Other Minerals²</u>	<u>Total</u>
		(Thousands of Dollars)			
1956	1,127	1,891	79	27	3,124
1957	898	2,174	89	23	3,184
1958	933	2,639	163	12	3,747
1959	779	2,680	193	18	3,670
1960	693	2,066	248	20	3,027

¹Estimated.

²Mica, granite and trap.

Total mineral production in the Region has remained fairly steady over the period 1956 to 1960 at an average level of nearly \$3.4 million. Production of sand and gravel, which accounted for more than two-thirds of the Region's total in 1960, has shown only slight fluctuations during the five-year period due to varying conditions of demand. The value of limestone quarried has declined more or less consistently. The steady increase in mineral clay production is in part due to an increase in the amount of fine pottery manufactured in the Blue Mountain area near Collingwood.

FISHING

Whitefish and lake trout, with their relatively high unit value, dominated commercial fishing in the Georgian Bay Region until recent years. Today, because of a decline in numbers, other species have gained prominence. In 1961 for example, nearly 2 million pounds of chub were caught, compared with about 183,000 pounds 10 years earlier. The bulk of the catch came from Lake Huron. Of the nearly 182,000 pounds of whitefish landed in 1961 (2.4 million pounds in 1951), 52 per cent came from Lake Huron and the remainder from Georgian Bay. Virtually all the yellow pickerel are caught in Georgian Bay and most of the perch in Lake Huron.

Production of commercial fish in the Region has fallen off over the past decade. The peak in whitefish production which was reached in 1951 resulted from an extremely high rate of survival for this species during the previous year or two, while the present low level is due mainly to unfavourable conditions and, therefore, poor survival rates during the past few years. Lake trout, on the other hand, supported a relatively steady production until their near elimination by the sea lamprey in recent years. The large increase in the landings of chub is due to more

COMMERCIAL FISH PRODUCTION BY SPECIES IN THE
GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1951, 1960 AND 1961

Species	1951	1960 (Pounds)	1961	% Change 1961/1951
Carp	38,075	64,389	12,895	— 66.1
Catfish	105	8,561	79	— 24.8
Chub	182,824	996,811	1,952,691	968.1
Herring	34,112	2,415	3,417	— 90.0
Lake Trout	361,212	408	108	—100.0
Northern Pike	6,855	4,006	6,319	— 7.8
Perch	15,143	99,525	43,485	187.2
Sturgeon	1,649	2,135	1,452	— 11.9
Whitefish	2,444,209	223,859	181,769	— 92.6
Yellow Pickerel	62,915	39,771	33,869	— 46.2
Other	42,122	18,191	112,310	166.6
Total Catch	3,189,221	1,460,071	2,348,394	— 26.4
Total Value	\$1,142,695	\$378,915	\$518,730	— 54.6

numerous and more extensive excursions by Bruce fishermen into the waters of Lake Huron.

Both the whitefish and the lake trout were caught primarily in Georgian Bay and landed in Parry Sound District. With their decline, fishing activity in this part of the Region dropped sharply. In 1961, approximately 190,000 pounds of fish with a value of \$56,675 were caught in Georgian Bay, compared with 2.2 million pounds and a value of \$462,055 in Lake Huron.

COMMERCIAL FISH PRODUCTION BY COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS IN THE
GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1951, 1960 AND 1961

	Georgian Bay				Lake Huron
	Bruce	Grey	Simcoe & Muskoka (Pounds)	Parry Sound	Bruce
1951	247,424	197,889	135,870	2,352,231	255,807
1960	27,500	46,294	65,521	54,763	1,265,993
1961	—	47,801	15,906	126,075	2,158,612

Energy

Electricity has been available in the Region for many years and today, virtually everyone may take advantage of electrical service. Natural gas was first made available to residents of this Region in 1958 and its use has spread rapidly since then.

ELECTRICITY

The Georgian Bay Region is in a unique position with regard to the development of electrical energy, for it is here that Canada's first full-scale nuclear power plant is being constructed. It is estimated that by 1980 about one-third of Ontario Hydro's total generating capacity will be supplied by uranium-fueled stations.

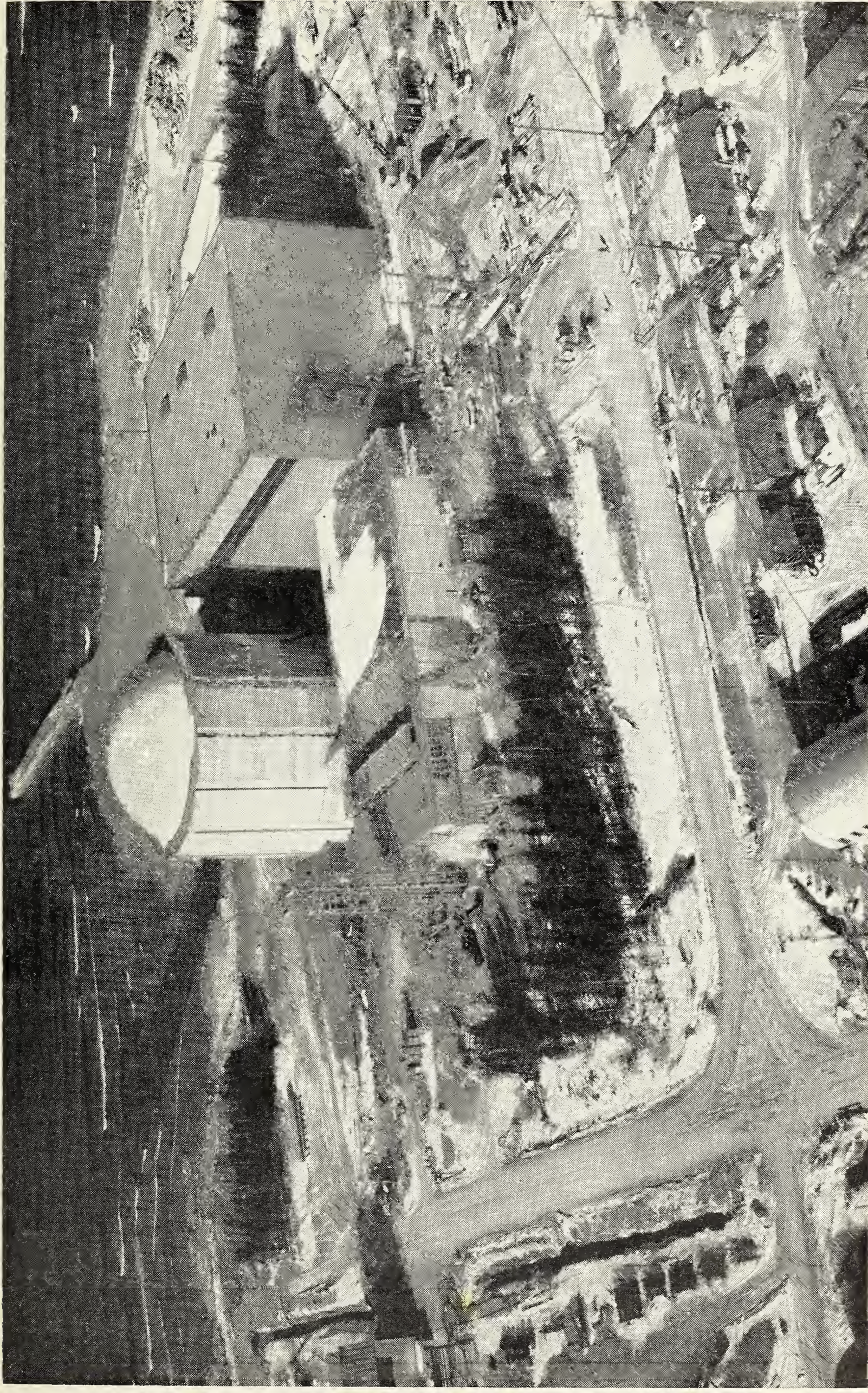
The Douglas Point Nuclear Power Project is being built by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited with the co-operation of Ontario Hydro which is providing the site and transmission facilities as well as certain engineering, manpower and other assistance. The Commission will operate the plant and purchase power from AECL. Once its operating characteristics have proven suitable for operation, the Commission will purchase the station at a price which will enable energy output to be competitive in cost with that of a modern coal-fired station of similar size.

The 2,300-acre site is located on the shore of Lake Huron, midway between Port Elgin and Kincardine. Work commenced in 1960 with the building of an access road and the excavation of beach shingle for the powerhouse. Rock excavation began early in 1961, first concrete was poured that spring and the containment dome was erected in October. The main buildings are now complete and installation of equipment has started. This phase of construction will be carried out during 1963-64 and the plant will be in full operation in 1965. It will have an initial installed capacity of 200,000 kilowatts in one unit and will cost approximately \$81.5 million. The station uses a nuclear reactor known as the CANDU type (Canadian Deuterium Uranium) with natural uranium as fuel and heavy water as a coolant and moderator. The prototype for this plant is the Nuclear Power Demonstration Station (NPD) near Rolphton, on the Ottawa River.

A great deal of interest in our nuclear power developments has been shown in other countries. For example, Prime Minister Nehru announced during the summer of 1962 that India had decided to build a nuclear power station modelled after Douglas Point in the vicinity of New Delhi, provided satisfactory arrangements could be made with Canada. Discussions are now under way between Canadian and Indian officials.

The Commission now operates 11 small hydro-electric stations in the Region, having a combined installed capacity of 35,235 kilowatts. The two largest are the Big Eddy and Ragged Rapids Generating Stations on the Muskoka River, each with an installed capacity of 7,650 kilowatts.

Construction of the new power dam at Eugenia, 30 miles southeast of Owen Sound, was completed by Ontario Hydro early in 1962. The original dam was built in 1915 to supply water to the Eugenia Generating Station on the Beaver



Courtesy — Atomic Energy of Canada Limited.

The Douglas Point Nuclear Power Station, Canada's first full-scale nuclear-electric generating station.

River. The reservoir pond behind the dam has been restocked with fish by the Department of Lands and Forests.



Courtesy — The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

Ontario Hydro's Eugenia Generating Station on the Beaver River.

In order to meet the growing demand for power in the western part of the Region, two auto-transformers were installed at Hanover Transformer Station for the purpose of stepping down power from 230 kilovolts to 115 kilovolts, thus adapting voltage to local requirements. Substation facilities have also been expanded in the Region. In 1962, new stations were placed in service in Barrie, Chatsworth, Kincardine, Midland, Owen Sound and Thornbury.

The concept of heating with electricity is gaining acceptance throughout the Region, both for residential and commercial purposes. In 1962, installations varying from 30 to 130 kilowatts were made in four community buildings for recreation or social purposes, one office building, one hotel and one church.

During 1961, 872.3 million kilowatt-hours of electrical energy were consumed by Commission customers in the Region, much more than two and one-half times the amount used in 1951. Most of the energy is used in the Blue Water sub-region, 748.0 million kilowatt-hours or 86 per cent of the 1961 total. The use of

electricity varies considerably between the two sub-regions. In the Blue Water sub-region, on one hand, 44 per cent is consumed by domestic customers, 26 by industrial, 15 by commercial, 14 by farm service and 1 by street lighting customers. In the Highlands, on the other hand, 54 per cent is used for domestic purposes, 23 for commercial, only 19 for industrial, 3 for farm and 1 for street lighting.

At the end of 1962, some 10,000 miles of primary rural distribution line served approximately 101,000 customers, about one-quarter of whom were farm service customers. This represents an increase of 20 per cent in the number of customers and 14 per cent in the miles of line in a period of two years.

There are, moreover, many small privately and municipally owned hydro-electric stations in the Region. The largest of these are the two stations owned by the Orillia Water, Light and Power Commission to serve the town of Orillia — Mathias Falls on the Muskoka River and Swift Rapids on the Severn River with installed capacities of 2,812 and 3,600 kilowatts, respectively. The Orillia Commission also operates a small thermal-electric station located in the town (installed capacity 3,600 Kw.). In addition, it purchases power from Ontario Hydro.

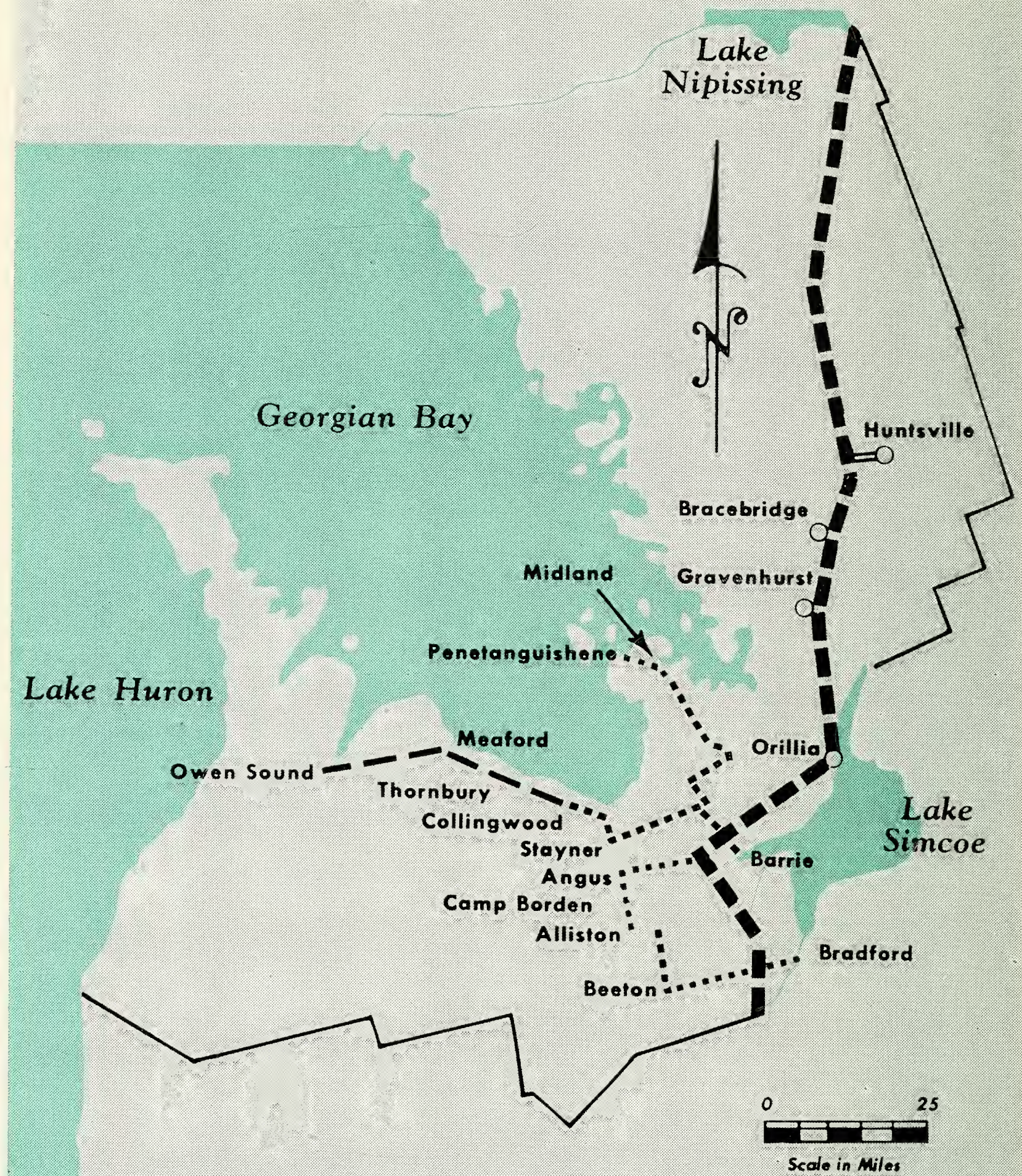
NATURAL GAS

All the natural gas used in the Georgian Bay Region comes from the West via the trans-Canada pipeline. Three companies then distribute it throughout the Region. The Union Gas Company of Canada, Limited, serves the City of Owen Sound and the towns of Meaford and Thornbury. This service began officially in January 1959. Late in 1958, the company had acquired transmission and distribution pipeline and other facilities which had been constructed in this area by The Consumers' Gas Company but not previously used. Since then, the distribution facilities have undergone some extension, including a distribution main extending west from Owen Sound into Derby Township.

The gas supply for the Owen Sound-Meaford-Thornbury area is acquired from The Consumers' Gas Company at the Grey-Simcoe county line just west of Collingwood. It is delivered through a transmission pipeline owned by The Consumers' Gas Company which is connected with the trans-Canada pipeline in the vicinity of Barrie.

At present there is no direct connection between the company's facilities in the Georgian Bay Region and those in its basic storage-transmission system in southwestern Ontario. Details of a proposal to extend service to 13 communities, including Durham, Hanover and Walkerton, however, were announced in April. The building of the various distribution systems is scheduled to begin first, with construction of the branch lines tentatively expected to commence early in June. Work on the main transmission pipeline should get under way during the first part of July. It is anticipated that the entire project will be completed and natural gas service inaugurated by early fall. It is planned that the line will ultimately be extended to connect with the company's facilities at Owen Sound.

NATURAL GAS PIPELINES IN GEORGIAN BAY REGION



Meanwhile, the company is continuing to extend and improve its distribution facilities in the Owen Sound-Meaford-Thornbury area to meet the growing requirements of this expanding market.

The Northern Ontario Natural Gas Company Limited distributes natural gas in the Township of Orillia and the towns of Orillia, Gravenhurst, Bracebridge and Huntsville. It obtains Alberta natural gas from Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited. The distribution systems have been extended each year since 1958 when natural gas first reached the area. During 1962, additional footage was constructed in both Bracebridge and Orillia at an estimated cost of \$200,000. The company was serving some 2,600 customers in the Region at the end of 1962.

The Consumers' Gas Company serves Alliston, Angus, Barrie, Beeton, Bradford, Camp Borden, Collingwood, Elmvale, Midland, Penetanguishene and Stayner. It is expected that in the year ending September 30, 1963, approximately 1,200 new customers will be served and 79,200 feet of new mains be laid. Service is being extended to Orangeville this year with the construction of a 22-mile transmission line from the existing line at Brampton. Natural gas will be available in time for the 1963-64 heating season.

Shorgas Limited, a subsidiary of Consumers' Gas, has continued to extend the area to which it provides bottled propane gas service. A new plant has been constructed at Gravenhurst to supply propane to the Muskoka area.

Manufacturing

The wide range of manufactured goods produced in the Georgian Bay Region continues to grow with the introduction of new plants and the expansion of operations by long-established firms. In 1962, new establishments located in many centres including Barrie, Bracebridge, Collingwood, Grand Valley, Hanover, Midland, Orillia, Ripley, Walkerton and Wiarton. Among the products now being manufactured by these firms are decorative mirrors, refrigeration equipment, paints and industrial chemicals, stainless steel kitchen equipment, lingerie, pianos and electronic components. Production facilities were expanded in many parts of the Region by manufacturers of such diverse goods as furniture, textile products, wood products, steel castings, boats, plastics and processed meats.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN THE GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1950 AND 1957 TO 1960

	<u>Establishments</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Salaries and Wages</u>	<u>Selling Value of</u>
	No.	No.	(\$000's)	Factory Shipments
				(\$000's)
1950	797	15,238	28,966	116,610
1957	811	17,301	49,925	196,465
1958	796	16,461	49,040	196,147
1959	776	16,816	52,491	205,905
1960	795	16,593	53,417	212,803

Note: Data for the years 1957 to 1960, inclusive, have been revised according to the Revised Standard Industrial Classification. Data for 1950 are subject to slight revision.

The contribution made by manufacturing to the Region's growth is increasing in importance. Over the ten-year period ending with 1960, the latest year for which data are available, the value of factory shipments for the Region as a whole nearly doubled to reach \$212.8 million. It is expected that this rate of growth will be maintained and, indeed, will increase. Much of the increase which has occurred over the past few years can be attributed to the growth of manufacturing in Simcoe County where value of shipments rose from less than \$50 million to more than \$110 million during the 1950's. Only in Muskoka District were 1960 figures lower than those reached ten years earlier. In Grey County and Parry

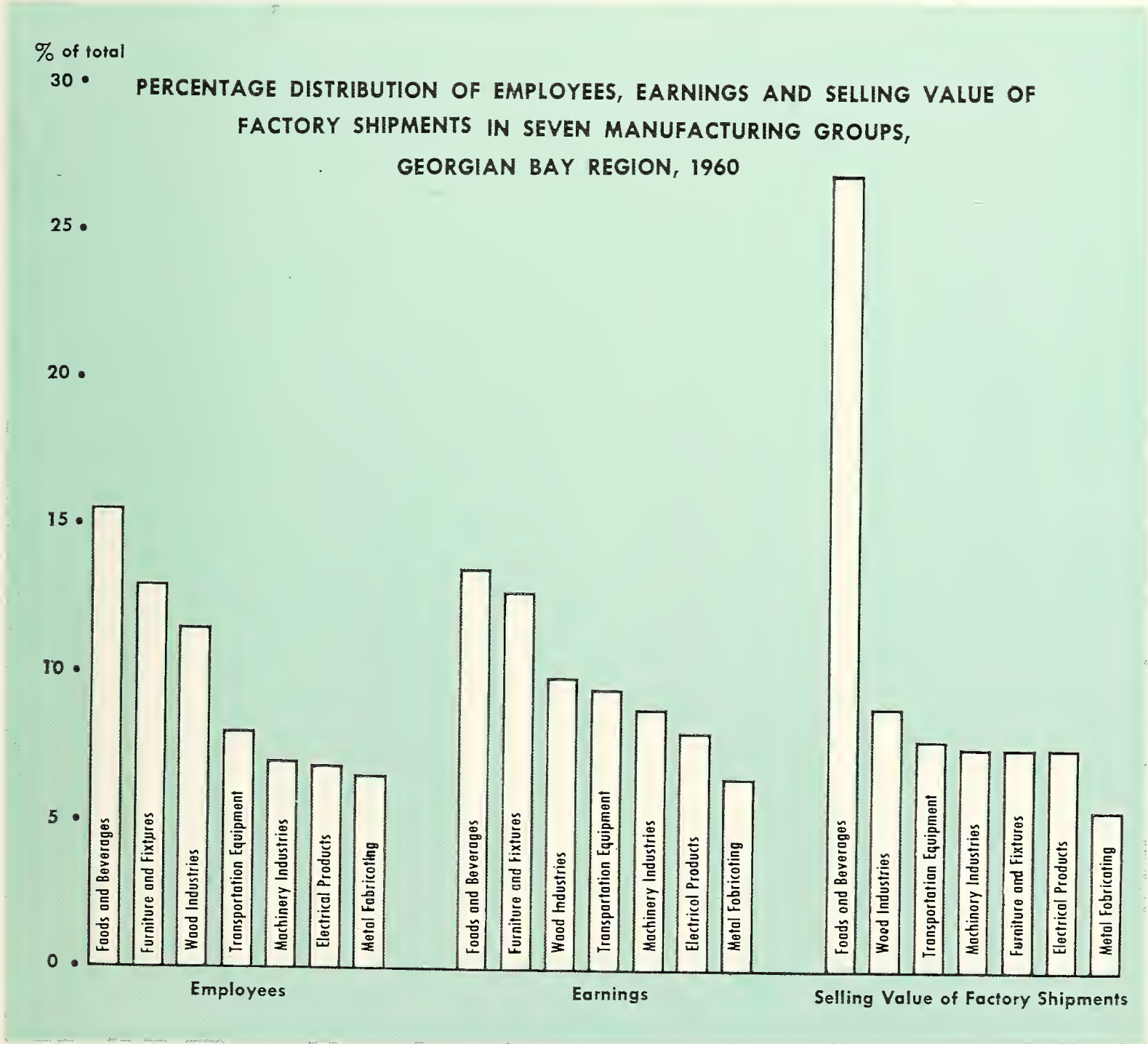
PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1960

	<u>Establishments</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Salaries and Wages</u>	<u>Selling Value of</u>
	No.	No.	(\$000's)	Factory Shipments
				(\$000's)
A — Blue Water				
Bruce	152	2,238	5,964	24,862
Dufferin	38	236	689	4,077
Grey	184	4,478	13,781	49,426
Simcoe	269	8,121	27,877	110,654
Sub-total	643	15,073	48,311	189,019
B — Highlands				
Muskoka	75	720	2,285	8,845
Parry Sound	77	800	2,821	14,939
Sub-total	152	1,520	5,106	23,784
Total, Georgian Bay Region	795	16,593	53,417	212,803

Sound District, however, as well as in Muskoka, 1960 values were somewhat below the peak levels achieved in 1957.

More than one-half of the total selling value of factory shipments in the Region is accounted for by Simcoe County. Grey County makes the next largest contribution followed by Bruce, Parry Sound, Muskoka and Dufferin.

By far the largest component of the Region's manufacturing industry is the foods and beverages industrial group, reflecting the importance of agriculture to the economy. In 1960 this group recorded a selling value of factory shipments amounting to \$57.6 million or more than one-quarter of the Region's total value of manufacturing shipments. Simcoe County, with \$26.3 million, accounted for nearly half of the value of the group and was followed by the counties of Grey (\$13.9 million) and Bruce (\$12.5 million). The foods and beverages group is also first in number of establishments, number of employees and in salaries and wages paid.



Butter and cheese factories are the most important sector of this group, with a selling value of factory shipments of \$14.4 million in 1960. In 1961, the Region

produced 20.9 million pounds of creamery butter, more than one-fifth of the Provincial total, and 1.3 million pounds of cheddar cheese. Production of butter in Bruce County, 10.8 million pounds, was second only to that in Perth County (11.1 million pounds). Bruce County is also the only part of the Region in which cheddar cheese is produced. In 1960, 51 milk pasteurizing plants with shipments valued at nearly \$6 million were located in the Region. Nearly one-half this value was derived from plants in Simcoe County. Powdered milk is another dairy product made in the Region.

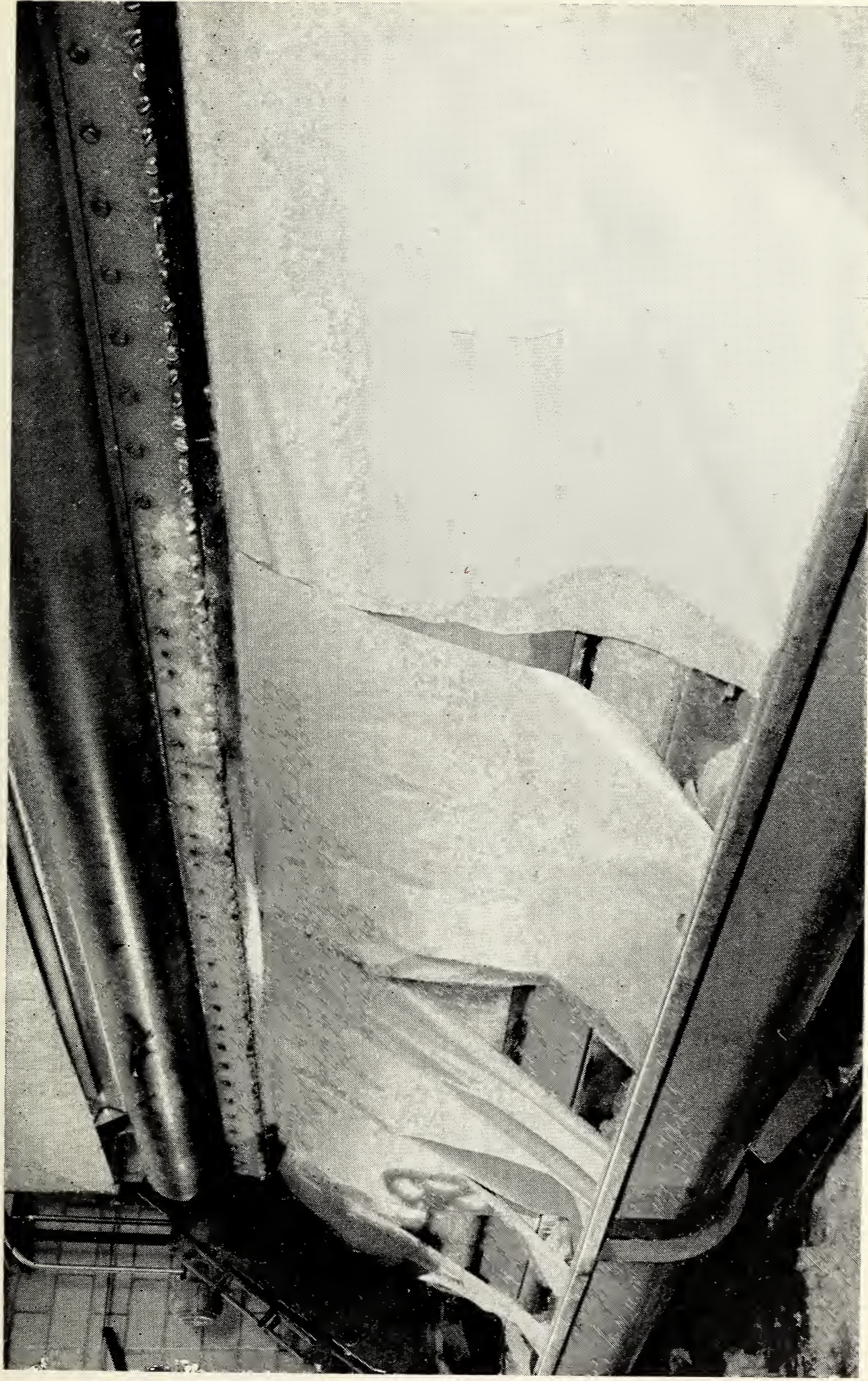
The slaughtering and meat packing industry which accounts for some \$7 million in selling value of products each year, is based largely on local livestock production, the main agricultural activity in the Region. Bacon, ham and sausages, beef and beef products are produced at plants in Barrie and Owen Sound. A new plant will be built two miles east of Hanover by Farmers' Allied Meat Enterprises Co-operative Limited, this year. In the early stages of operation, however, only slaughtering of livestock will be carried on and some processing of inedible bi-products. Poultry processing plants are located in Alliston, Coldwater, Elmvalle, Orangeville, Shelburne, Hanover and Walkerton. There were nine of these establishments in 1960, employing 152 workers and with a selling value of \$3.2 million. Feed mills of various kinds, with a selling value of \$10 million, are important to the economy through their support of the beef cattle and dairy industries.

The processing of fruits is concentrated around the southern tip of Georgian Bay with two main processors, Smart Bros. Limited and The Georgian Bay Fruit Growers Limited, located in Collingwood and Thornbury, respectively. Apple products including juice, sauce and pie filling are probably the most important products canned here, followed by raspberries and strawberries. Cherries, peaches, pears, plums and rhubarb are also canned. In addition, some apples are frozen. Most of the fruit used for processing is grown in the surrounding area. Controlled atmosphere storage which greatly prolongs the length of time apples may be stored, is provided at Meaford and Thornbury.

Many of the vegetables grown in the Region are either processed there or stored for later distribution and sale. Asparagus, beets, carrots, pumpkin and tomatoes are canned in Collingwood, while year-round storage for vegetables is provided at Bradford, considered by many to be the heart of Canada's vegetable garden. Receiving and grading stations for cucumbers are operated at Lafontaine and Stayner.

Flour, baking mixes and other baking products are produced by Pillsbury (Canada) Ltd. in Midland. Instant mashed potato flakes, dehydrated potato slices, potato chips and other potato products are manufactured at the Salada Foods Ltd. plant in Alliston. Honey is produced at a number of local apiaries. In addition, a small brewery is located near Walkerton, and soft drinks are made in a number of centres throughout the Region.

The wood industries group is the next most important, with a selling value of \$18.8 million in 1960. This group includes sawmills, sash, door and planing mills,



Courtesy — Gilbert A. Milne, Toronto.

Paper-thin sheets of Instant Mashed Potato Flakes coming off a 27-ton dryer at the Salada Foods Ltd. potato processing plant, Alliston.

as well as manufacturers of hardwood flooring, wooden boxes, plywood and veneer. Nearly one-quarter of the total selling value came from Bruce County, \$4.4 million in 1960. Grey, Simcoe, Muskoka and Parry Sound followed in that order. Native woods such as hard and soft maple, cherry, elm, beech and bass are used in large quantities. Some companies such as the Maple Leaf Veneer Co. Limited in Durham, also import special woods not available here, from other parts of Canada and as far away as Scandinavia and Africa.

Sawmills are the largest segment of this industrial group. In 1960 there were 122 sawmills with a total value of shipments of \$6.5 million. More sawmills are located in Parry Sound than in any other part of the Region. Bruce, Simcoe, Muskoka and Grey follow. In 1960, the selling value of shipments for establishments producing veneer and plywood reached \$3.3 million. These products are made in Burk's Falls, Durham, Hanover, Owen Sound, Southampton and Wiarton. Hardwood flooring is manufactured in Huntsville, Meaford and Orillia while dimension stock is produced in Burk's Falls and Huntsville. Another wood product, a fairly recent innovation in the Region, is charcoal, used largely for backyard barbecuing in urban areas. This is now produced in Huntsville, Kearney and South River. Brooms and brushes, barrel staves and step-ladders, berry boxes and caskets are all produced in the Region.

The output of the 23 establishments which produced transportation equipment in 1960 included large cargo vessels, tugs, sail-boats and cruisers, outboard motors, snowplows, motor vehicle parts including headlights, doll and baby carriages, wheelbarrows and snow-sleds. The largest of these establishments is Collingwood Shipyards Ltd., Division of Canadian Shipbuilding and Engineering Limited, Collingwood, which employs some 1,000 persons. Giant 730-foot bulk carriers, the largest that can negotiate the Seaway, are built here, as well as smaller craft. Toronto's first fireboat will be built by Russel Brothers Limited, Owen Sound. The all-steel, 80-foot vessel is scheduled for delivery in the fall of 1963. Other companies are located in all parts of the Region from Wiarton in the west, through Meaford, Barrie, Orillia, Penetanguishene, Gravenhurst and Bracebridge, to Powassan in the north. Selling value of shipments totalled \$16.4 million in 1960.

The production of machinery of all kinds is very important, especially to the centres of Orillia and Owen Sound. Selling value of factory shipments for this industrial group reached \$16.2 million in 1960. The production of industrial machinery including mining and pulp and paper machinery and hydraulic equipment makes up a large portion of the industry. The world's largest paper machine, now in operation at the Great Lakes Paper Mill, Fort William, was made by William Kennedy and Sons Ltd. of Owen Sound. Standard and custom-built hydraulic cylinders for mobile equipment and machine tool industries are also produced in Owen Sound and Midland. Much of this highly specialized equipment is exported to the United States. Diesel-powered generator sets, marine propulsion engines, marine auxiliaries and ship service generators, pumps, compressors and engines for trucks and power units are also manufactured in Owen Sound. Mining,



Courtesy — W. Prettie, Owen Sound.

The "Federal Beaver", a tug built by Russel Brothers Limited, Owen Sound.

paper and other heavy machinery are produced by Dorr-Oliver-Long Ltd., Orillia's largest employer. Agricultural machinery is produced by Bartaco Ltd. and highly resistant alloy castings by Fähralloy Canada Ltd. Marine engines and pumps are also made in Orillia.

The most important component of the furniture and fixtures industrial group is household furniture. This is also the largest single industry in the Region. In 1960, 39 establishments employing more than 2,100 persons and with salaries and wages totalling \$6.7 million, were producing household furniture. Selling value of factory shipments reached \$16.1 million. This industry is concentrated primarily in the western part of the Region, in the counties of Bruce and Grey. Furniture for the living-room, dining-room, children's rooms and the garden, are all produced. Radio and television cabinets are also made by a branch of the R.C.A. Victor Co. Ltd. in Owen Sound. In September 1962, Heintzman and Co. Limited opened a new plant in Hanover for the manufacture of pianos. Church, school, restaurant, hotel and hospital furnishings are also manufactured in the Region.

In 1960, seven establishments were engaged in the production of electrical products in the Georgian Bay Region. They were located in Barrie, Orillia, Owen

GEORGIAN BAY REGION



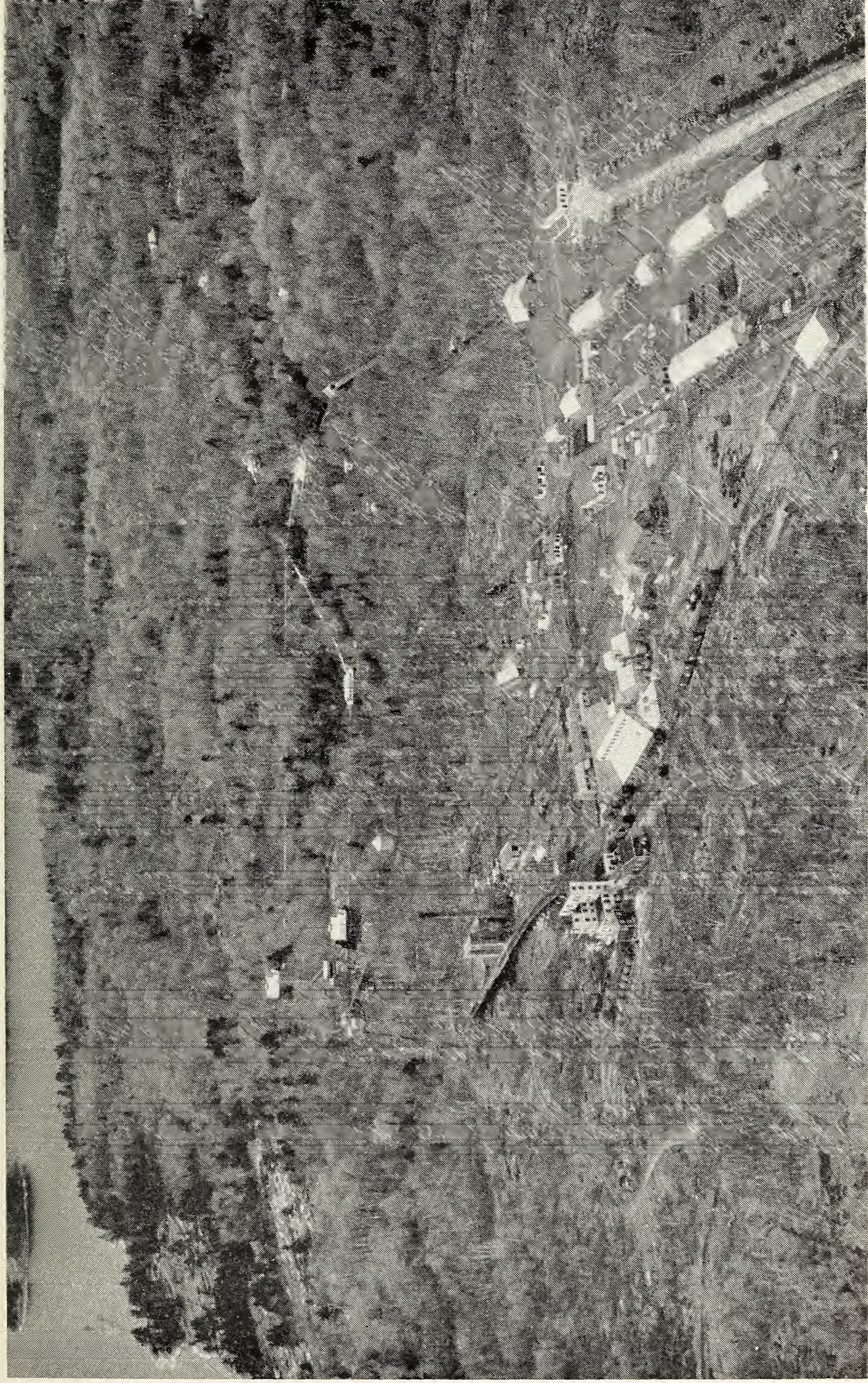
Courtesy — The Georgian Bay Development Association.

The new factory of Heintzman & Company Limited, piano manufacturers, Hanover.

Sound, Walkerton and Wiarton. The total selling value of factory shipments of these establishments amounted to \$16.2 million. The largest plant is a branch of the Canadian General Electric Company Limited in Barrie where small appliances including kettles, irons, frying-pans and floor polishers are manufactured. Edwards of Canada Limited, in Owen Sound, produces more than 2,000 electrical items for industrial plants, institutions, hospitals, schools, commercial buildings and homes. One of the most recent additions to their line of products is a modern system of teaching languages in a classroom which is built around electronic recorders. Sprague-TCC (Canada) Ltd. has built a new factory at Walkerton to manufacture electronic components. Home freezers and commercial equipment are made by the Universal Cooler Co. Ltd., Barrie, largely for sale in the British market. Other types of electrical goods manufactured in the Region include batteries and laminated and moulded tube sockets.

Plants manufacturing chemicals and chemical products are located in Alliston, Barrie, Nobel, Orangeville and Owen Sound. Products range from fertilizers, paints and gasket paste to hospital supplies and explosives.

The textile industries, with 10 establishments in 1960, had a selling value of shipments of \$3.5 million. Globe Mills, Meaford, manufactures woollen blankets, cloth and yarn. It is equipped to carry out the complete operation from the raw stock to the finished product. There are also 10 firms producing clothing of various kinds. Peerless Textiles, located in Collingwood and Hanover, is a leading maker of men's work clothes in Canada. Men's work and athletic stockings and shoddy are made in Owen Sound. Women's clothing and hosiery are also produced in the Region.



Courtesy — Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, Toronto, Canada.

One of Canadian Industries Limited explosives manufacturing plants, Nobel.

GEORGIAN BAY REGION

One of Collingwood's newer industries is the Blue Mountain Pottery. The clay used in the manufacture of its fine pottery products comes from the Blue Mountains, about five miles west of Collingwood.

Among the many other products produced in the Region are scientific and optical instruments, lenses and spectacles, baseballs, tires, plastics, measuring tapes and rules, kitchen hardware, name plates, shoes, confectionery, wire and screening and concrete blocks.

The Tourist Industry

This historic land of sparkling lakes and rivers, rugged slopes and rolling farmland has something for every taste — whether it be for hunting, fishing, swimming, skiing, hiking, sightseeing or just relaxing.

Some 350 years have passed since the first white man visited this Region. In the summer of 1615, Samuel de Champlain, following the trail pioneered by Etienne Brûlé, travelled up the Ottawa River, across the Mattawa-French River traverse to Georgian Bay and down through the Thirty Thousand Islands to the Huron settlements around the present town of Midland. He then led an expedition against the Iroquois south of Lake Ontario with disastrous results and was forced to spend the winter in a Huron village near what is now Orillia. Early in the following year, he made a short journey westward into Grey County. The first European settlement in Ontario, however, was not begun until 1639 when the Jesuits built Fort Ste. Marie (near Midland) as a mission for the Hurons. By 1649, the marauding Iroquois had killed most of the Jesuits and virtually wiped out the Hurons as a nation. The remnants of the tribe along with the remaining Jesuits fled to Christian Island and thence back to Montreal. The Iroquois then turned their attention to the Tobacco Indians and Eries, living to the south, and in 25 years had completely wiped them out. On maps of the next century the former Huron country is designated merely "the beaver hunting ground of the Iroquois". Not until the nineteenth century was settlement again undertaken in this Region.

Amateur historians will find much here to interest them. A few miles west of Orillia are excavations of an Indian town, possibly the largest yet investigated in Canada, which may be Cahiaque where Champlain spent the winter of 1615-16, while in Orillia itself there is a magnificent bronze statue of this explorer. Near Midland will be found the Martyrs' Shrine, erected in honour of the Jesuits killed by the Iroquois, a partial restoration of Fort Ste. Marie, an authentic replica of a Huron Indian community and the Huronia Museum which houses pioneer artifacts of the district. The Nancy Museum at Wasaga Beach contains many relics of the War of 1812 including the hulk of the Canadian vessel "Nancy" sunk in the mouth of the Nottawasaga River. At Penetanguishene is the Officers' Quarters Museum, the only building left of the old British naval and military headquarters on the upper Great Lakes, and St. James-on-the-Lines, the garrison church built in 1836. One of the few remaining log churches in the Province, Madill United Church, is located just south of Huntsville. Although built comparatively recently, in the early 1870's, it still reflects a pioneer way of life. It was designated an historic site last summer.

A new Simcoe County Museum was opened July, 1962, just northwest of Barrie, to replace older facilities in the city. In August, the Segwun Historical Museum, established in an old steamship in Muskoka Bay, Gravenhurst, was opened. The latter gives special emphasis to the marine history of Muskoka. A dozen other museums, each portraying the history of its own locality, are established throughout the Region.

TOURIST

ACTIVITIES

IN THE

GEORGIAN BAY

REGION



Georgian Bay



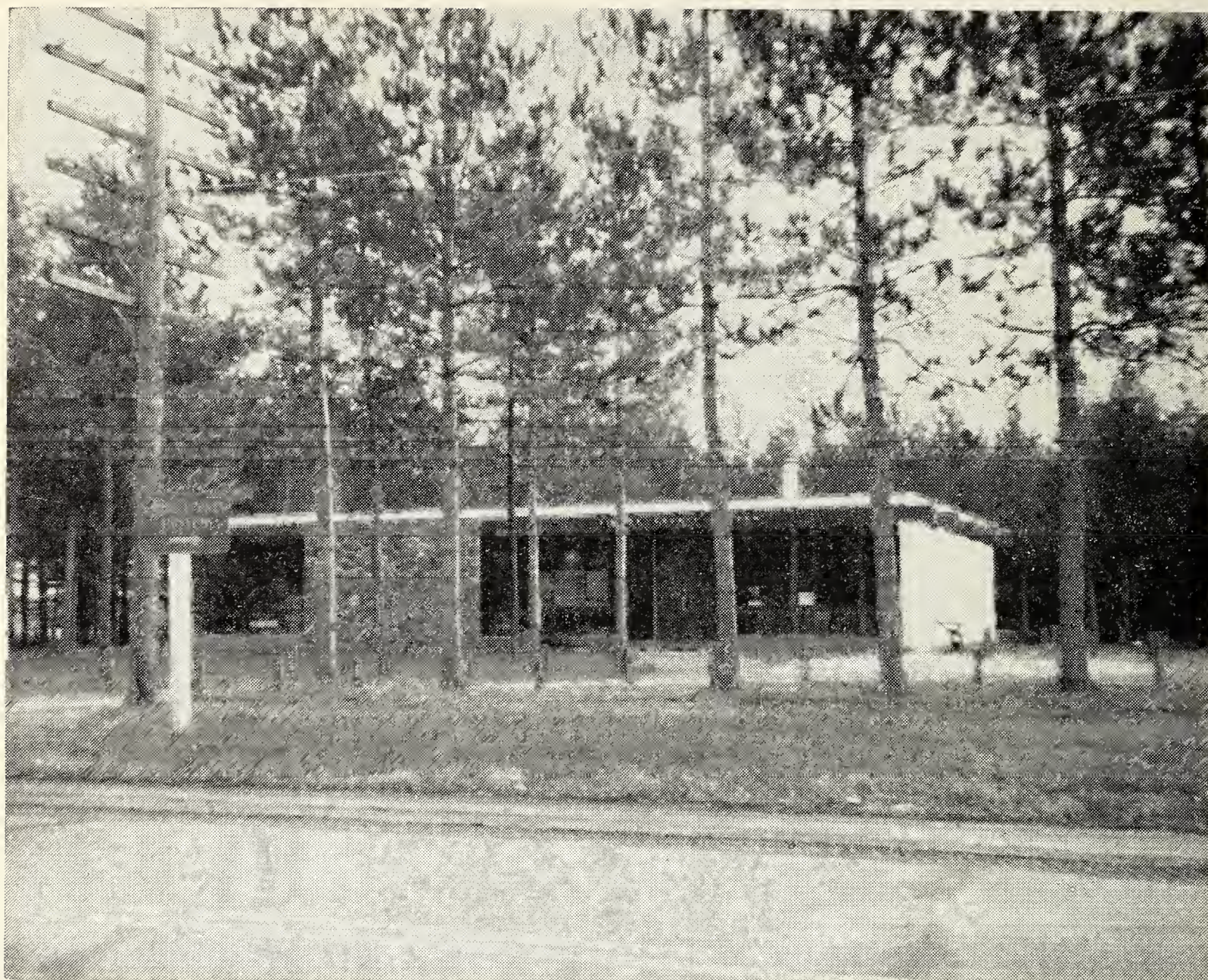
Lake Huron



Lake Simcoe



Photographs courtesy of the Ontario
Department of Travel and Publicity.



Courtesy — The Georgian Bay Development Association.

The new Simcoe County Museum, northwest of Barrie on Highway No. 26.

In addition, many plaques are dotted about the countryside indicating a variety of historic happenings. The site of Fort Ste. Marie II on Christian Island, the Garafraxa Road to Owen Sound, the Nine Mile Portage between Barrie and the Nottawasaga River and the old Muskoka Road built in the 1850's, are all marked, as are the birthplaces of Agnes Campbell Macphail, Sir William Osler and William Avery Bishop V.C., among others. A plaque has been erected in memory of the explorers of the Muskoka District and there is a cairn at Alliston commemorating Sir Frederick Banting, co-discoverer of insulin. This is but a sampling of the many plaques to be seen throughout the Region.

The Stephen Leacock Memorial Home on Brewery Bay, in Orillia, also attracts many visitors every year. This was Leacock's summer home, built in the place he loved best of all. The people of Orillia purchased the home to help keep alive the memory of this great humourist who was also an historian, economist and political scientist. It was first opened to the public in 1958. Some 12 years prior to this, the first Leacock Memorial Medal was presented. This medal is given annually for the best book of humour written by a Canadian.

But the Region's fame does not lie only in its past. Its invigorating climate and scenic beauty, its endless variety of activities, yearly attract more and more

visitors. Georgian Bay itself is a fisherman's paradise and the many lakes and rivers in the Region are well-stocked with nearly every type of game fish known in Ontario, including trout, pike, pickerel, bass and, in Parry Sound, the famous maskinonge or "mighty muskie". The hunter, too, may exercise his skill, for deer, bear, duck and partridge abound in the area. Some of the world's finest fresh water beaches are to be found along the shores of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, most famous among them being Sauble Beach near Southampton and Wasaga Beach, east of Collingwood. There are also fine sandy beaches along the shores of many inland lakes where tourists throng to swim, water ski and sun-bathe. Yachting on Georgian Bay is becoming more popular each year. Thousands of islands and hidden inlets both in Georgian Bay and the many inland lakes wait to be explored by the more venturesome of visitors. In Parry Sound District especially, one may still find nature unspoiled, yet readily accessible — smooth white sandy beaches, sheltered harbours, rushing rivers, island-dotted lakes and rocky highlands. Nature lovers and camera fans alike can enjoy the varied beauty of the Region, the rugged grandeur of rock and white water, the serene loveliness of apple blossoms along the Nottawasaga Bay, and the scarlet and gold wonderland which spreads out before them when the frost touches the hardwoods.

Cruises lasting from a few hours to several days may be taken from a number of ports in the Region. There is, for example, a five-day cruise between Owen Sound and Sault Ste. Marie and a similar trip from Port McNicoll to the Lakehead. A ferry service operates between Tobermory and South Baymouth on Manitoulin Island and day tours of the Thirty Thousand Islands can be taken from Midland or Penetanguishene. Enjoyable short sightseeing trips by air may also be arranged at Orillia, Midland and Parry Sound.

But the tourist industry is no longer a seasonal one, operating only in the warmer months. Winter, too, has its own special charm and winter activities are attracting more and more tourists to the Region — for skiing, ice fishing, tobogganing, skating and curling. Excellent skiing conditions are found in many parts of the Region including Hockley Valley, Flesherton-Markdale, Collingwood, Gravenhurst, Lake Muskoka, Huntsville and Sundridge, and there are even special trains and buses to carry skiers to many of their favourite slopes. Many ski events, ranging from instructors' schools to invitation grand slaloms, are held in the Region. In February of this year, the 3rd Annual Beehive Giant Slalom held at Devils Glen, south of Collingwood, attracted world-famous skiers and spectators from all parts of the Province. Other cold weather activities include winter carnivals at Barrie, Orillia and Penetanguishene and bonspiels at Barrie, Bracebridge, Gravenhurst, Huntsville and Penetanguishene. Many tourist establishments now offer accommodation all year round in contrast to the May to September season of a few years ago.

Something new to Ontario in the way of outdoor recreation facilities is the Bruce Trail which when completed will follow the Niagara Escarpment from Queenston to Tobermory. It will be an unbroken footpath seeking out the wilder areas of the Escarpment for those with a yearning for the peace and quiet of the

GEORGIAN BAY REGION



Courtesy — Ontario Department of Travel and Publicity.

Slalom race at Georgian Peaks, Collingwood.

out-of-doors — for the hiker, the camper, the birdwatcher, the artist and the wildlife photographer. This project is sponsored by the Federation of Ontario Naturalists and a committee has been set up embracing such interested organizations as the Conservation Council of Ontario and the Canadian Youth Hostels Association. A full-time Field Director was appointed to lay out the actual route of the Trail and to co-ordinate the activities of the many individuals and groups who are co-operating in this undertaking.

For more than half its 300-mile length, the Bruce Trail meanders through the Georgian Bay Region presenting to the visitor scenic limestone gorges, magnificent waterfalls, clear, swift trout streams and breathtaking views. Many species of bird and animal life may be seen along the length of the Trail, while at its northern end will be found a number of rare plants, including the Alaska orchid, the hart's tongue fern, dwarf iris and bird's-eye primrose. Entering the Region just east of Orangeville, the Trail stretches generally northward from the Hockley Valley to Mono Centre, the Hornings Mills district, Lavender, the Devils Glen and Craigleith then west to Ravenna and around Beaver Valley to Walters Falls, skirts Owen Sound to the south then turns north to Wiarton and Colpoy Bay from whence it closely follows the eastern shore of the peninsula to Tobermory. Most

81°30'

81°

80°30'

80°

79°30'

79°

46°

GEOLOGY LEGEND



Guelph Dolomite



Lockport Dolomite



NIAGARA ESCARPMENT

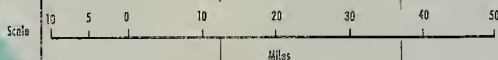
Thornhill, Grimsby,

Cobol Head &

Whitby Sandstone



Queenston Shale & Brindford Formation

THE NIAGARA ESCARPMENT IN THE
GEORGIAN BAY ECONOMIC REGION

PARRY SOUND DISTRICT

MUSKOKA DISTRICT

SIMCOE COUNTY

Lake Simcoe

BRUCE COUNTY

GREY COUNTY

DUFFERIN COUNTY

LEGEND

Georgian Bay Region Boundary

County Boundaries

Heights of Land Above Sea Level

1650'

Lake Huron 578'

Georgian Bay 578'

From information supplied by the
Department of Mines Geological
Survey of Canada—No. 1215
Revised by M. Y. Williams, 1918.



Typical scene along the Bruce Trail.

of the land over which the Trail will pass is privately owned. The owners are being approached and asked to allow the Trail to run through their property. No formal agreement is sought and co-operation has been consistently good.

The Bruce Trail organization plans to develop camp sites and possibly other types of accommodation at regular intervals along the route. The Canadian Youth Hostels Association also hopes in time to set up a series of hostels along the Trail. It is expected that half

of the Trail will be completed by the end of 1963.

Something old, on the other hand, is the Trent Canal which has been in operation since 1833. During the past 30-odd years this scenic waterway has been used primarily for pleasure craft and more and more people are making use of this pleasant vacation route between Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay. Stretching for 240 miles from Trenton to Port Severn, it enters the Georgian Bay Region at Orillia and passes up Lake Couchiching and along the Severn River to Georgian Bay. A drop of 140 feet between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay is circumvented by two locks and two marine railways.

The Federal Government is now planning to replace the marine railways at Swift Rapids and Big Chute on the Severn River with locks. Plans for the Swift Rapids lock are well under way and it is expected that construction will begin late this year. It will take about 20 months to complete and will cost approximately \$2,000,000. Construction of the Big Chute lock is not expected to begin before 1965. The lock sizes at both locations will be the same as the present locks between Kirkfield and Lake Simcoe i.e., 142 feet long with a minimum width of 33 feet and a normal draught of 6 feet.

A new \$180,000 small boat lock and dam are being built by the Ontario Government at Port Carling and will be ready for this season's navigation. They will replace structures which are 40 years old and have deteriorated beyond repair. The lock, 12 feet wide and 85 feet long, is designed to accommodate the continuing growth of small boat traffic in the area. It will have an hydraulic operating mechanism which will make possible smooth and safe passage not only during peak traffic periods when the lockmaster is on duty, but at nights when boat owners must operate it themselves.

Other outdoor recreational facilities may be found in Provincial and National Parks, Provincial Wilderness Areas and parklands operated by Conservation Authorities. Nearly 12,000 acres of land have been set aside in the Georgian Bay

GEORGIAN BAY REGION

Region for 15 Provincial Parks which vary in size from Devils Glen with 13 acres, to Grundy Lake with 6,130 acres. During 1962, approximately 1.9 million people visited these Parks.

In line with a growing interest in camping, the number of campers using each Park last year was higher than in the previous year, with the total for all Parks reaching some 202,500. This was 38,500 or 23 per cent more campers than in 1961. Part of this growth could be attributed to the opening of Restoule Park which attracted some 4,200 campers. This Park, about 1,400 acres in area, is located on Restoule Lake 25 miles west of Powassan and is still undergoing development. Development is also continuing at Killbear Point Park (2,334 acres) located on a peninsula across the Sound from the town of Parry Sound.

Only two Parks in the Region, Springwater and Wasaga Beach, have no camping facilities. The former is somewhat unusual in that it is located in the midst of the forested area of Midhurst Forest Station, one of Ontario's largest tree nurseries. It is an ideal spot for picnics and relaxation, while the small display of wild fowl and wild animals and the forest development program being carried on encourage the study of nature. The Park is located on Highway 26 just six miles northwest of Barrie. Wasaga Beach, on the other hand, is famous for its miles of excellent sandy beach.

PROVINCIAL PARKS IN THE GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1962

County or District	Park	Acreage	Total No. of Visitors	No. of Campers ¹
Bruce	Inverhuron	545	115,764	23,888
	Sauble Falls	43	166,219	15,050
Grey	Craigleith	27	70,769	16,302
Simcoe	Bass Lake	85	166,276	24,500
	Devils Glen	13	71,110	3,740
	Earl Rowe	800	69,707	6,350
	Springwater	116	98,344	²
	Wasaga Beach	100	518,136	²
Muskoka	Six Mile Lake	177	100,841	15,450
Parry Sound	Grundy Lake	6,130	157,746	30,622
	Killbear Point	2,334	157,279	28,667
	Mikisew	99	37,239	10,012
	Oastler Lake	24	132,342	16,201
	Restoule	1,417	9,937	4,224
	Sturgeon Bay	20	23,502	7,463
		11,930	1,895,211	202,469

¹Estimated.
²No camping facilities.

There are eight Conservation Authorities located, in whole or in part, in the Blue Water sector of the Georgian Bay Region — the Credit, Grand, Holland, Metropolitan Toronto and Region, North Grey, Nottawasaga, Sauble Valley and Saugeen. Only the latter four, however, are entirely or almost entirely, within the Region.

There are seven conservation areas in the Saugeen Authority six of which, ranging in size from 6 to 35 acres have picnic facilities and either swimming, fishing, nature trails or conservation demonstrations. The Sauble Valley Authority has two conservation areas but only Colpoy Range (4 acres) near Wiarton has picnic

facilities. A lookout has also been established there. Five conservation areas have been set up in the North Grey Authority. Two have been established for wildlife conservation but the others have picnic facilities. One of the latter is Beautiful Joe Park at Meaford, burial site of the dog made famous by the book "Beautiful Joe" by Marshall Saunders. Nottawasaga, the newest Conservation Authority in the Region, was established in May 1960 and is only beginning its program of watershed development. It has purchased Edenvale Conservation Area on the Nottawasaga River at Highway 26. This will have picnic tables and small boat launching facilities. As there is no admission charge to any of these conservation areas, no record of attendance is available.

One Wilderness Area, McCrae Lake, has been established by the Provincial Government under The Wilderness Areas Act of 1959. It comprises 625 acres and is located in Baxter Township in the southern part of the District of Muskoka. The Area is open to the public, but no improvements have been made as it is the Government's intention to leave it as much in a natural state as possible. The Area has recreational value and is also a site for biological investigations.

Certain areas along the eastern shore of Georgian Bay, known as Crown Reserves, have been withdrawn from sale or lease to private or commercial interests. Many of these are small in area such as camp sites, parking areas, landings and anchorages, while others are much larger and may, in time, be recommended as Provincial Parks or Wilderness Areas. It is hoped that the reserving of these Crown lands for public use will largely eliminate the necessity of purchasing private lands for recreational purposes in this part of the Region in years to come.

The Georgian Bay Islands National Park consists of two units separated by about 100 miles of water. The larger of the two consists of 30 islands of varying sizes lying just off Honey Harbour. Beausoleil, the largest, is about five miles long and one mile wide. Boating, swimming, fishing and hiking may be enjoyed on the island. Fully equipped camp sites are also available.

Flowerpot Island, the second unit of the Georgian Bay Islands National Park, lies in the channel which connects Georgian Bay with Lake Huron, about three miles northeast of Tobermory at the head of the Bruce Peninsula. The island owes its name to two large rock pillars — sculptured by wave action and erosion from the adjacent limestone cliffs — which stand out boldly on the eastern shore like two immense flowerpots. The larger flowerpot is a fine example of a pedestal rock and is nearly 50 feet high. The smaller flowerpot, about 200 yards distant, rises to a height of about 35 feet.

The island itself, 495 acres in area, is heavily forested. Along the eastern and northeastern sides, limestone cliffs rise to a height of nearly 200 feet above the level of the lake and contain a number of deep caves. Camp sites have been established on the island and good fishing is found in the surrounding waters.

Tourist attractions of a somewhat different type are also to be found in the Region. Of unique interest, for example, is the Douglas Point Nuclear Power Project. This nuclear power station, located on the shore of Lake Huron, midway

between Kincardine and Port Elgin, is being built by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited with the co-operation of The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. The main buildings are now complete and installation of equipment has started. It will have an initial installed capacity of 200,000 kilowatts in one unit and will be in full operation in 1965. Visitors may take guided tours which include a display of models, a film or slide presentation and a strategically placed lookout point.

An attraction of special interest to children is Santa's Village in Bracebridge, a wonderland of make believe. It is open all summer and the week before Christmas.

Another unusual event in the Region is the Canadian Open Old Time Fiddlers' Contest, held each August in the village of Shelburne. Amateur and professional fiddlers from all over Canada, to compete for prize money and two trophies. This year will mark the thirteenth anniversary of the event.

The tourist trade plays a most important part in the economy of the Region, especially in the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound. That it benefits not only hotel and resort owners and operators but many other industries as well is illustrated by the results of a survey of Bracebridge undertaken by the Ontario Department of Travel and Publicity in the summer of 1959. This study indicated that nearly 60 per cent of the town's total retail sales in the seven-week peak tourist season was made by non-residents. This included 90 per cent of sales in restaurants, 78 per cent in clothing stores, 71 per cent in gas stations and 68 per cent in drug stores. It may be assumed that a similar situation exists in other tourist centres in this area. It was also noted that some 85 per cent of all visitors to Bracebridge during the survey period came from various parts of Ontario, that more than half of the total were from Toronto and the surrounding district, and that only about 13 per cent came from the United States. A large number of visitors own cottages in the area and maintain temporary summer residence there.

Tourists will find accommodation to suit their needs throughout the Region. About one-quarter of all types of tourist accommodation in the Province will be found in the Georgian Bay Region. Possibly one of the most striking features with regard to accommodation is the tremendous growth of motels. Between 1956 and 1961, the number of motel units nearly doubled to 1,900, some 45 per cent of which are located in Simcoe County. Nearly 70,000 people can be accommodated in the Region as a whole. Muskoka District and Simcoe County together account for 72 per cent of accommodation in the Region — 26,400 persons in Muskoka and 22,700 in Simcoe.

An important requirement of the tourist industry is an adequate system of roads and highways. Since the completion of the Trans-Canada Highway, the Georgian Bay Region can be easily reached from all directions by car. In 1961, there were 13,000 miles of roads in the Region, including 1,390 miles of King's and Secondary Highways. About 72 per cent of the total mileage was in the area lying to the south of Georgian Bay. Highways No. 11, 400 and 27 carry multitudes of

tourists and summer cottagers northward each week-end during the summer — to Lake Simcoe, Georgian Bay, the Muskoka Lakes, the French River and a myriad of smaller lakes and streams. Other highways, No. 10, 24, 6 and 9 transport vacationers into the heart of the Blue Water sub-region, with No. 6 going right up to the tip of the Bruce Peninsula. A network of county and township roads connects these main travel arteries and enables visitors to explore and enjoy the less frequented beauty spots. The Trans-Canada Highway enters the Region from the east at Orillia and continues northward through the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound. Several Secondary Highways, including No. 532, 518 and 124, link the Trans-Canada with No. 11 and provide access to many otherwise isolated areas, while No. 118 cuts right across the Region, from Footes Bay on No. 69 to Dorset on No. 35. Highway 60, which leads into Algonquin Park, also connects with No. 35, thus enabling visitors to enter the Region easily from areas east of Toronto.

Transportation and Communications

TRANSPORTATION

Modern, efficient transportation services are a major factor in the successful economic development of any area, and the Georgian Bay Region is no exception. The combination of well-equipped harbours, first class roads and highways and excellent railway and trucking facilities has enabled the Region to develop as a tourist centre for North America and as a supplier of both agricultural produce and manufactured goods to central Ontario. These same services provide an essential link between the highly industrialized areas of Southern Ontario and the western provinces of Canada. Since the centre of the Region is only one hour by road from Malton International Airport, it is possible to reach New York in less than three hours and the United Kingdom and Europe in less than nine hours travelling time.

RAILWAYS

Both the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway operate extensive freight, express and passenger services in the Georgian Bay Region. The former maintains a total of 618 miles of main line track, exclusive of sidings, in the Region, while the latter has approximately 365 miles of track.

The CNR serves most of the major centres of the Region. Two lines connecting Toronto with Northern Ontario traverse that part of the Region lying to the east of Georgian Bay. One enters at Bradford and proceeds northward via Barrie, Washago and Parry Sound to Capreol, where it connects with the transcontinental service from Montreal to Vancouver; the other enters at Washago and extends, by way of Huntsville, to North Bay, where connections can be made with the Ontario Northland Railway service to Moosonee or with the transcontinental route through Capreol. From Cochrane, on the ONR, one can make connections with the CNR line going to the West through Hearst. The main passenger trains are the "Super Continental", the "Continental" and "The Northland", the latter being on the North Bay run.

The western part of the Region is served by several CNR lines. Barrie is linked to Hamilton by a line running through Tottenham; Owen Sound is connected to Palmerston by way of Chesley and Hanover; and a line from Orillia runs to Midland through Coldwater and Victoria Harbour. Branch lines serving other ports include one connecting Meaford and Collingwood to Barrie, another from Southampton, through Walkerton, to Palmerston, and a third from Kincardine to Listowel. In addition, Wiarton is connected with the Owen Sound-Palmerston line. There is no passenger service on this subdivision and freight service averages twice a week.

Extensive express and freight L.C.L.¹ truck service is provided in the western sector, for example, between Owen Sound and Toronto, Owen Sound and Port Elgin (via Wiarton and Southampton), Hanover and Hamilton (via Walkerton and

¹L.C.L. Less than carload lot.

Mildmay), Hanover and Listowel, Kincardine and Guelph, Barrie and Tottenham, Barrie and Meaford, Barrie and Midland, and Collingwood and Creemore.

The CPR handles its greatest density of traffic, both freight and passenger, on the main line between Toronto and Sudbury which follows the eastern shore of Georgian Bay and links the industrial and populous regions of Southern Ontario with the main transcontinental route to the West. Port McNicoll and Midland on Georgian Bay are served by a track which branches from this main line near Orillia. This also handles both passengers and freight for the Canadian Pacific lake steamers S.S. Assiniboia and Keewatin. The central part of the Region is provided for by a main branch line running north from Toronto, through Orangeville to Owen Sound. Branching to the west from this Owen Sound subdivision are two smaller branch lines — one serving Walkerton and its vicinity, the other Wingham and Teeswater. Both these lines carry freight trains originating in Orangeville. Express and freight trucking operations in the Region are very extensive, serving most of the main centres.

In recent years both CNR and CPR have sought to increase the efficiency of freight and passenger services in the face of competition from other forms of transport, in particular, the construction of major new arteries for motor transport and the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway. Both companies have sought to maximize their competitive position and so have integrated their rail services with greatly expanded trucking services. One of the major innovations in the last decade has been the introduction of self-propelled diesel cars on certain CPR and CNR lines in the Region. Substantial improvements have been carried out by the CPR in the Parry Sound area and at Wingham and Walkerton at a capital cost of about \$700,000. Commencing in 1960, the installation of reflectorized crossing signs began for all public road crossings not having gates or signals in the area of the company's Owen Sound, Walkerton and Teeswater subdivisions.

TRUCKING OPERATIONS

Transportation of goods by truck is now of major importance to the economy of the Georgian Bay Region. The modern and efficient highway system which has been built up has not only resulted in strong competition within the transport sector of the economy but has paced expansion in other economic fields. Major trucking companies serving the Region include Smith Transport Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of CPR), Hoar Transport Ltd. (purchased by CNR in 1961), Northern Transport Ltd., King Transport, Simmonds Transport Ltd., Argosy Carriers Ltd., Listowel Transport Lines Ltd., Hanson Transport Co. Ltd. and Jones Transport Company Ltd. The two major railway companies are involved in extensive trucking operations in the Region, both having highly integrated road and rail services. Piggyback services are now an everyday activity.

WATERWAYS

The opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959 marked the end of an era for the growing ports of the Georgian Bay Region. Although the Seaway confers great

GEORGIAN BAY REGION

benefits on the Canadian economy as a whole, it was inevitable that existing trade routes would be disrupted to some extent, and probable that Georgian Bay ports such as Midland, Port McNicoll, Owen Sound and Collingwood would become less essential as links in the grain trade from the prairies. Increasing quantities of wheat are now being shipped direct from the Lakehead to Montreal and the Eastern Seaboard via the Seaway. This trend can readily be discerned from the table below. Montreal, Port Colborne and Midland are the three largest wheat unloading centres in Canada. However, a considerable amount of feed grain will continue to be unloaded at these ports for use in the Region.

UNLOADINGS OF CANADIAN WHEAT,
SELECTED CANADIAN PORTS, 1958 TO 1961

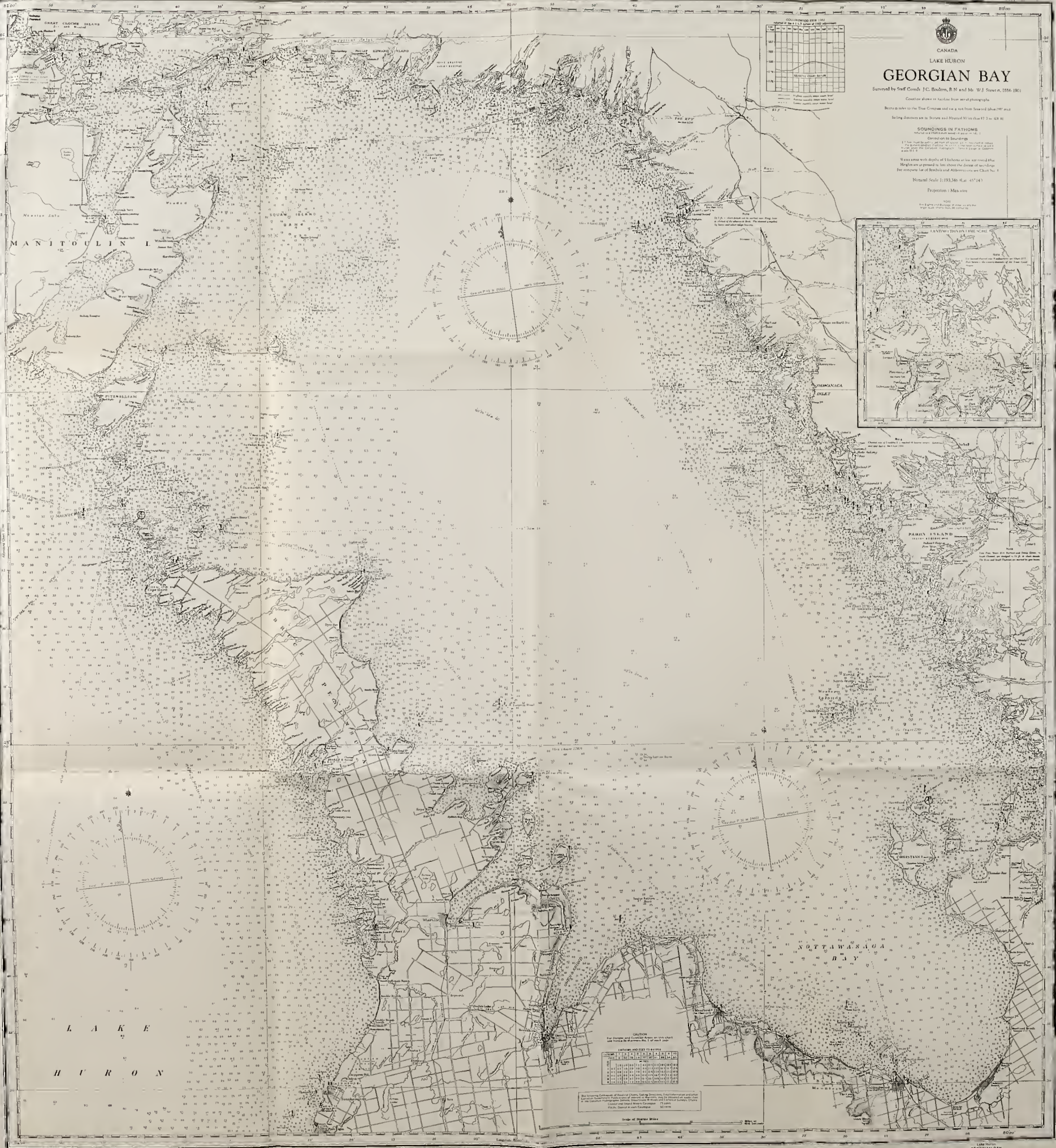
	Midland	Selected Georgian Bay Ports ¹	Port Colborne	Montreal	Total
		(Cargo Tons)			
1958	1,008,423	1,764,511	1,309,139	1,589,396	4,663,046
% of Total	21.6	37.8	28.1	34.1	100.0
1959	954,261	1,580,461	1,075,976	1,460,356	4,116,793
% of Total	23.2	38.4	26.1	35.5	100.0
1960	753,601	1,278,752	613,542	1,749,205	3,641,499
% of Total	20.7	35.1	16.8	48.1	100.0
1961	683,298	1,220,104	776,808	2,411,318	4,408,230
% of Total	15.5	27.7	17.6	54.7	100.0

¹Midland, Collingwood, Owen Sound and Port McNicoll.

The main cargoes handled at Georgian Bay ports, in addition to wheat and other grains, include iron ore, coal, fuel oils and package freight. The six major ports of the Region (Parry Sound, Midland, Port McNicoll, Owen Sound, Britt and Collingwood) handled over 3 million tons of cargo in 1961. About 70 per cent of the cargo handled is in coastwise rather than foreign trade. Five ports are capable of harbouring trans-oceanic freighters as well as the largest of lakers and have readily available, and extensive, marine repair services. Thus industries in the Georgian Bay Region can benefit from the St. Lawrence Seaway, despite the disruption of some former trade patterns. There are federal dock systems in most other coastal municipalities in the Region.

The numerous lakes and rivers in the Region are used almost exclusively by pleasure craft. The 240-mile long Trent Canal, which has been in operation for 130 years, connects Georgian Bay via the Severn River, Sparrow Lake, Lake Couchiching and Lake Simcoe with Lake Ontario. With the expansion of road and rail facilities in the early part of this century, the waterway's importance as a transportation route lessened and now its advantage as a short route between the Upper and Lower Great Lakes is virtually negated by its shallow draught. It is, however, used by more pleasure craft than any other canal in Canada including the St. Lawrence Canals.

Renovations and repairs to the Trent-Severn Waterway involving several millions of dollars are planned by the Federal Government. The marine railways at Swift Rapids and Big Chute are to be replaced by locks at an estimated total cost of \$4 million. The lock sizes at both locations will be the same as the present locks between Kirkfield and Lake Simcoe, i.e., 142 feet long with a minimum width of 33



GEORGIAN BAY

Surveyed by Staff Comdr. J.C. Boulton, R.N. and Mr. W.J. Stewart, 1884-1901

Continued from No. 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 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2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3





Courtesy — Collingwood Shipyards, a Division of Canadian Shipbuilding and Engineering Limited.

Bulk carrier "Murray Bay" docked at Collingwood.

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feet and a normal draught of 6 feet. Construction of the Swift Rapids lock will begin late this year (1963) with an estimated construction period of about twenty months. Construction at the Big Chute site is not expected to begin before 1965. Recent improvements in other waterways include the construction of a new \$180,000 small boat lock and dam by the Provincial Government at Port Carling. This lock connects Lakes Joseph and Muskoka.

ROADS

At the end of 1961, there were some 13,000 miles of roads and highways in the Georgian Bay Region. This represented 15 per cent of the Provincial total. Simcoe, the county with the highest population in the Region, also possessed the highest road mileage, accounting for about one-quarter of the Regional total.

ROAD MILEAGES, COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS,
GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1961

	<u>King's Highways</u>	<u>Secondary Highways</u>	<u>County Roads</u>	<u>Organized Township Roads</u>	<u>Unorganized Township Roads</u>	<u>Urban Roads</u>	<u>Total</u>
A — Blue Water							
Bruce	168	—	314	1,777	—	164	2,423
Dufferin	63	—	177	751	—	32	1,023
Grey	144	—	346	2,196	—	91	2,777
Simcoe	318	—	252	2,283	—	301	3,154
Sub-total	693	—	1,089	7,007	—	588	9,377
B — Highlands							
Muskoka	189	104	—	917	51	111	1,372
Parry Sound	202	203	—	1,141	608	105	2,259
Sub-total	391	307	—	2,058	659	216	3,631
Total, Georgian Bay Region	1,084	307	1,089	9,065	659	804	13,008

The principal highways of the Georgian Bay Region can be classified into two convenient geographical groupings — those which serve Simcoe, Muskoka and Parry Sound or the north-south sector and those which serve Bruce, Grey and Dufferin. Whereas the highways of the western sector were constructed primarily to serve the municipalities and the economy of that particular geographical area, those of the north-south sector were, at least in part, constructed as links in the various trans-Provincial and trans-Canadian highway systems. Thus Highway No. 11 links Toronto and the industrial south with North Bay and routes to the West via Bradford, Barrie, Orillia, Huntsville and Burk's Falls; it also connects with the Georgian Bay Route of the Trans-Canada Highway at Orillia. This newly completed highway runs through the Region via Highways No. 12, 103 and 69 from Orillia, through Parry Sound to Sudbury and then runs westward to Vancouver. The Region is also linked to Toronto by Highway 400, which is divided as far north as Barrie

and ends at Coldwater on Highway No. 12. Other important highways in the north-south sector include No. 27 which runs south from Penetanguishene via Barrie to Toronto, No. 12 connecting Midland to Orillia, and thus to Toronto, that section of No. 69 which serves as a feeder route between Gravenhurst and the Trans-Canada Highway, Highway 118 linking No. 35 and No. 69 and Highway 124 which runs from the Trans-Canada Highway just north of Parry Sound to No. 11 at Sundridge.

Principal routes of the western sector include Highway No. 6 which runs all the way from Tobermory at the tip of the Bruce Peninsula, via Owen Sound and Durham to Hamilton, and Highway No. 10 from Owen Sound via Markdale and Orangeville to the industrial centres of the south. Highway No. 26 connects Owen Sound, Meaford, Thornbury, Collingwood and Stayner to Barrie and the north-south transportation routes. Highway 21 similarly serves Owen Sound, Southampton, Port Elgin and Kincardine by linking them to the industrial Windsor-Detroit areas. Highway 24 provides Collingwood with a connection to No. 10 at Shelburne, while Highway 89 links Shelburne to Highway 27. Highway 9 connects centres located on Lake Huron to the north-south routes of Highways No. 10 and 27. Walkerton and Hanover are linked to Highway 10 by means of Highway No. 4.

The revolution in transportation which has overtaken the Province in the post-war period has posed difficult problems for the road builders of Ontario, especially in the Georgian Bay Region. The highways of this Region must serve not only local motor vehicle traffic, but also the ever increasing transcontinental traffic to and from Ontario's industrial heartland and must, in addition, be able to handle the phenomenal growth in tourist traffic. Further, the necessity of spanning the numerous lakes and rivers in the Region has substantially increased the cost of road construction. In that part of the Georgian Bay Region which lies between Orillia and the French River there are 19 bridges, most of which are newly constructed. The Provincial Government's contribution to various road building programs has been extremely high. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1963, it is estimated that its expenditure on construction and maintenance of highways, etc., in the Region totalled \$18,966,700. This included municipal subsidies of \$6,839,400.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

As with the rest of the North American Continent, the impact of the motor vehicle on the economic and social life of the Georgian Bay Region has become increasingly evident with the passing of each post-war year. *Census of Canada* statistics for 1961 reveal that the percentage of homes having passenger automobiles is greater in the Georgian Bay Region than in the rest of the Province of Ontario. The number of motor vehicles registered in the Region in 1961 showed an increase of 46 per cent over 1951. In the County of Simcoe there was a 71 per cent increase in the same decade. Of the Region's 109,093 motor vehicles registered in 1961, 82,433 or 76 per cent were passenger cars.

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AIR TRANSPORTATION

The Region's air transport facilities include eight land bases and seven seaplane bases. Apart from Camp Borden which is operated by the R.C.A.F., the two most important bases are Muskoka and Wiarton, both of which are operated by the Department of Transport. Summer air services are provided in both eastern and western sections of the Region. Other important licensed operators in the Region are Orillia Air Services and Georgian Bay Airways of Parry Sound.

LAND BASES IN GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1961

<u>Base</u>	<u>Longest Usable Area</u> (Feet)
Barrie	1,900
Camp Borden (R.C.A.F.)	3,510
Emsdale	2,500
Hanover	1,700
Muskoka	6,000
Orangeville	2,200
Orillia	1,800
Warton	6,000

COMMUNICATIONS

All the modern means of communication — telegraph, teletype, telephone, radio, postal service and press — are available within the Georgian Bay Region. Not only do they help to tie the various units closer together but they provide efficient means of contact with outside areas.

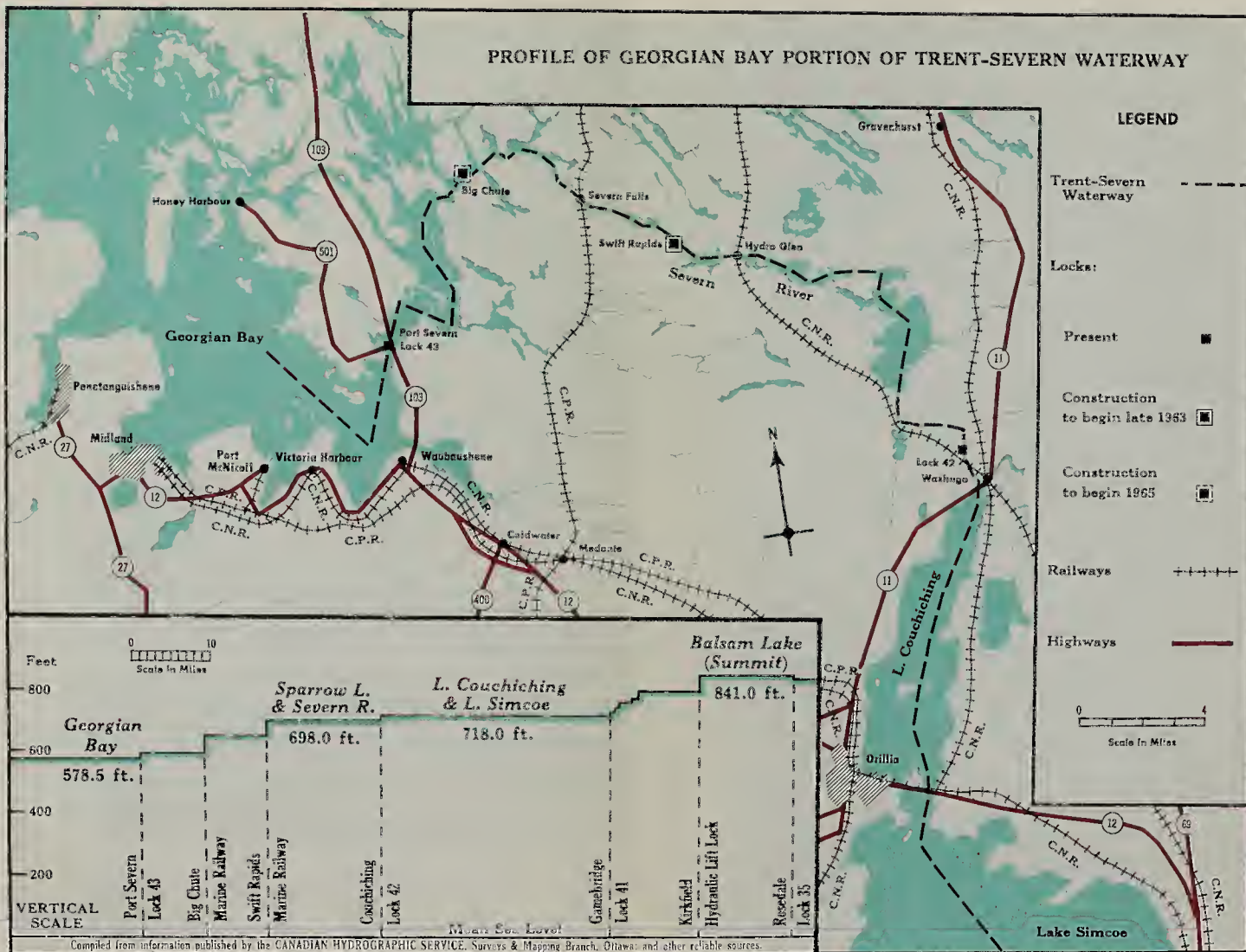
TELEPHONES

The number of telephones in use in the Georgian Bay Region has increased steadily since the end of World War II. It is estimated that at the end of 1962 there were approximately 109,300 telephones in the Region. This represented an increase of 4,400 or 4 per cent over the previous year and 71 per cent over 1951. There are now approximately 33 telephones to every 100 people in the Region.

Particularly in recent years, the growing demand for telephone service in the Region has been met almost entirely by The Bell Telephone Company of Canada. Each year since 1955 the number of telephones operated by independent systems¹ and, indeed, the total number of systems, has declined. At the end of 1961, there were some 66 systems in the Region operating about 15,400 telephones, compared with 107 and 20,400 in 1955. The largest of the independent systems is the Bruce

¹The independent telephone systems in Ontario may be divided into four classes according to type of ownership: (1) systems operated as public utilities by municipal corporations; (2) municipal systems; (3) systems owned by incorporated telephone companies; (4) systems owned by individuals or partnerships.

PROFILE OF GEORGIAN BAY PORTION OF TRENT-SEVERN WATERWAY

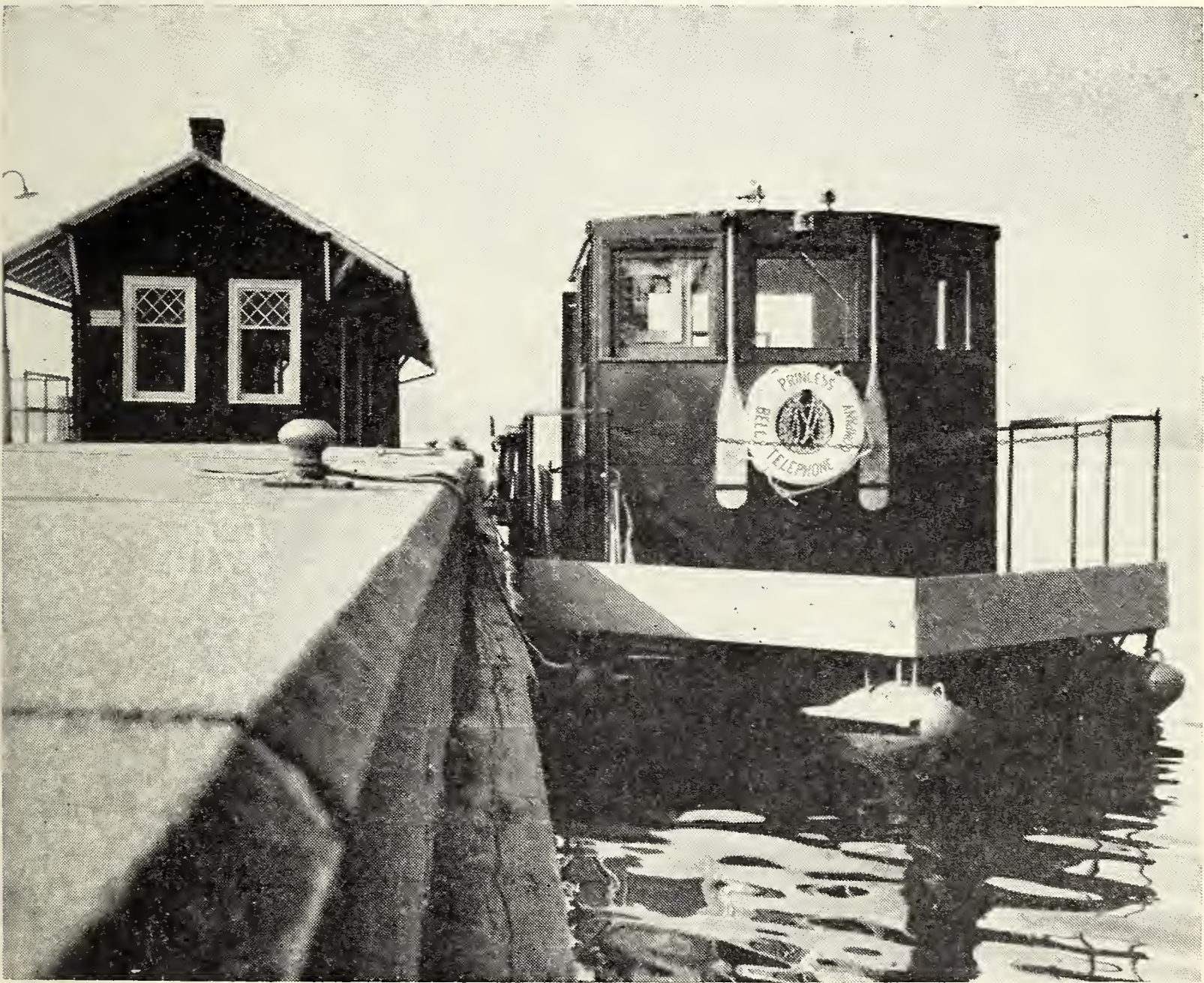


Municipal Telephone System (3,233 telephones in 1961) and the smallest is the Grimston Telephone Company Limited, with five.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF TELEPHONES IN THE GEORGIAN BAY REGION,
SELECTED YEARS 1951 TO 1961

	<u>Independent Systems</u>	<u>Bell Telephone</u>	<u>Total</u>
1951	20,200	43,900	64,100
1955	20,400	57,800	78,200
1956	17,500	65,100	82,600
1957	17,300	70,400	87,700
1958	17,200	74,800	92,000
1959	17,100	79,900	97,000
1960	16,400	85,000	101,400
1961	15,400	89,500	104,900

The Bell Telephone Company operated 67 exchanges in this Region in 1962, only 26 of which were still manually (non-dial) operated by the end of that year. Four exchanges — Bala, Baysville, Orangeville and Port McNicoll — were con-



Courtesy — The Bell Telephone Company of Canada.

The "Princess", used by the Bell Telephone Company on the Muskoka Lakes during the summer to bring telephone service to islands, bays and inlets which are accessible only by water.

GEORGIAN BAY REGION

verted to dial during 1961, and three others were enlarged to serve more customers. During 1962, four other exchanges — Cargill, Lucknow, Shelburne and Walkerton with more than 4,400 telephones — were converted to dial, a new exchange was established at Pointe au Baril, and three dial offices were enlarged. The Oro Telephone Co. Ltd. has been purchased by the Bell Telephone Co. and will be converted to dial in 1964.

During the summer of 1962, as in the previous year, the Bell Telephone Company's boat the "Princess" laid underwater cable across lakes throughout the Muskoka area to carry service to resorts and summer homes.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Five privately owned radio stations are located in the Region, one each at Barrie, Huntsville, Midland, Orillia and Owen Sound. In addition, the Huntsville station operates a satellite in Parry Sound. A number of other stations can, of course, be heard in the Region. It is estimated that virtually every household has at least one radio.

There is only one television station in the Georgian Bay Region. Located in Barrie, it has a satellite in Parry Sound which rebroadcasts the Barrie programs. Certain outside stations, such as that in Wingham, can, however, be received in the Region. The distribution of television receivers has increased considerably in recent years and in 1961 more than 73,100 occupied dwellings, or 85 per cent of all households in the Region, had at least one set. Simcoe County had the largest proportion of households with television receivers (89 per cent) and Parry Sound had the smallest (73 per cent).

POST OFFICE

All the main centres in the Region have post offices and postal services to speed the distribution of the mail. Post offices in 34 centres collected revenues in excess of \$10,000 each and gross revenue for these centres amounted to \$1.6 million at March 31, 1961. This was some \$111,500 more than in the previous year. Barrie recorded the largest revenue with \$272,500. In a number of resort areas, mail is delivered by boat to summer residents.

PRESS

The Region is well served with local newspapers. Thirty-four weeklies and one semi-weekly are published in centres scattered throughout the area. There are also three daily newspapers, one each in Barrie, Orillia and Owen Sound.

Three monthly and one bi-monthly magazines are published in Owen Sound — *Arena*, *Pools and Parks*, *Canadian Coin Box Magazine*, *Canadian Vending Magazine* and *Canadian Motels and Motor Courts* (bi-monthly). In addition, during July and August, the *Georgian Bay Tourist Edition* is published in Midland each Thursday.

Construction, Housing and Household Facilities

Over the past decade the construction industry has asumed an ever-increasing role in the economy of the Georgian Bay Region. Evidence of its growing importance is borne out by the sharp rise in the annual value of building permits issued. In 1952 the value of building permits issued stood at \$7.4 million while 10 years later, in 1962, the corresponding figure was \$26.8 million — an increase of over 260 per cent.

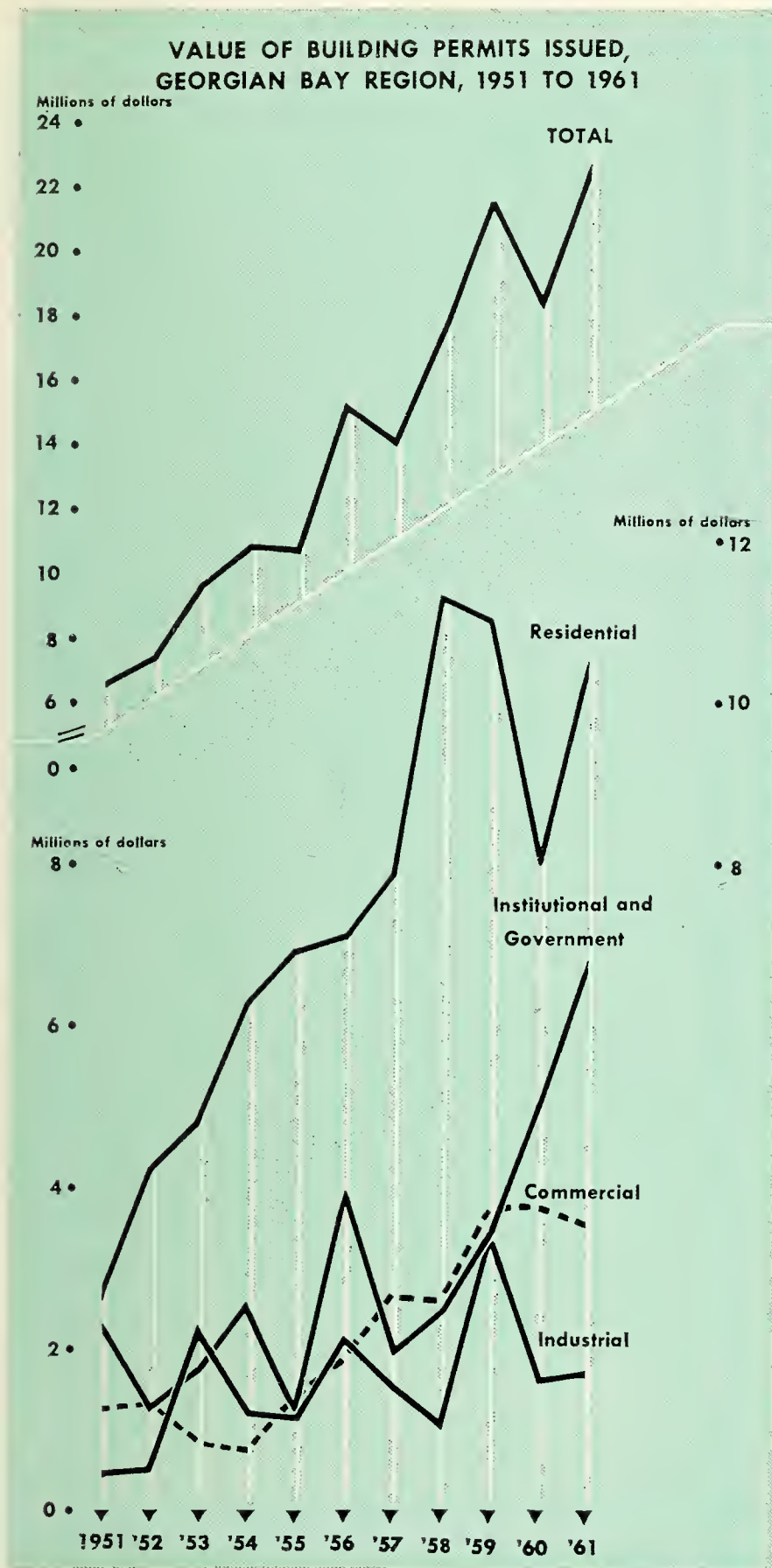
BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED, GEORGIAN BAY REGION,
SELECTED YEARS 1951 TO 1962

	Total	Residential	Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and Government	Other
	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
1951	6,587	2,665	425	1,246	2,240	11
1952	7,358	4,220	480	1,335	1,295	28
1956	15,116	7,166	2,184	1,842	3,899	25
1959	21,538	11,000	3,376	3,740	3,417	5
1960	18,349	8,010	1,620	3,723	4,990	6
1961	22,454	10,435	1,684	3,560	6,750	25
1962	26,778	8,530	1,584	3,567	13,097	—

The continuing growth of the industry between 1951 and 1959 is attributable in large part to a considerable increase in residential construction. In 1960, however, construction in the Georgian Bay Region as in most parts of Canada, suffered a moderate set-back. This decline was due almost entirely to decreased activity in the Region's residential and industrial sectors. The value of building permits issued for residential construction in 1960 dropped 27.2 per cent from its 1959 level, whilst the value for the industrial sector fell 52 per cent. The value of institutional and government construction permits, on the other hand, increased 46 per cent during this period. Without this surge in governmental expenditures the overall decreases in the Region would have had a much more serious effect on the economy.

By the end of 1961, the industry had made a strong recovery, the value of building permits issued attaining a new peak of \$22.5 million. This peak was itself surpassed in 1962 by over \$4.3 million. This latter achievement was due entirely to an unprecedented increase in the activity of the institutional and government sector of the industry, which accounted for 49 per cent of the value of building permits issued in that year and so replaced residential construction as the dominant sector of the industry.

The active role played by government is apparent in many areas. A new 300-bed, \$4,000,000 hospital for the mentally ill has recently been completed at Owen Sound and a mental pavilion is nearing completion at Orillia at a cost of over \$2,500,000. Other projects recently completed by the Ontario Government include a \$200,000 Chief Rangers Headquarters Building and a \$190,000 new Registry Office at Parry Sound, and patrol garages for the Provincial Police at Walkerton and Durham. Projects under way include a Seed Extraction Plant being built at a cost of \$225,000 at Angus and patrol garages at Emsdale, Craighurst and Shelburne. In addition, the Federal Department of Public Works has spent nearly



\$1,600,000 on various construction projects in the Region which have been completed over the past two years, including Federal Buildings at Orangeville, Hanover and Bracebridge, pier reconstruction at Owen Sound and numerous repairs and extensions to Federal harbour and wharfing facilities throughout the Region. Plans for the construction of a medium security prison in the vicinity of Dundalk are under consideration by the Federal Department of Justice.

The most publicized construction project in the Georgian Bay Region is the Douglas Point Nuclear Power Station, Canada's first full-scale nuclear-electric generating plant. The main buildings have been completed and equipment is now being installed. The station, estimated to cost \$81.5 million, will be in full operation in 1965.

A closer examination of residential construction undertaken in the Region reveals that the number of construction "starts" in centres of 5,000 and over increased from 457 units in 1956 to 647 units in 1959. This growth was interrupted in 1960. The effect of the decline,

however, was partially reduced as a result of the large number of unfinished housing projects carried forward into 1960 and, therefore, the relatively large number of construction "completions" for that year. Although the number of "starts" showed a substantial increase in 1961, it again returned to the 1960 level in the following year.

Activity in the industrial and commercial sectors of the construction industry has been less pronounced than in the other sectors. In recent years the Engineering Services Branch of the Ontario Department of Labour has approved construction plans for many projects valued at over \$100,000. In 1962, 12 such projects, including 4 valued at over \$200,000, were approved for construction in

GEORGIAN BAY REGION

Barrie, Durham, Hanover, Midland, Muskoka Township, Orillia, Owen Sound and Walkerton. In the past four years, building permits to the value of approximately \$22.8 million have been issued for commercial and industrial construction in the Region.

The 1961 Census reveals that the total number of occupied dwellings in the Georgian Bay Region increased by 16.8 per cent from 74,067 in 1951 to 86,541 in 1961. Over the same time there has been a marginal increase in the percentage of owner-occupied dwellings in the Region to slightly over 79 per cent. Owner-occupancy is considerably greater in the Georgian Bay Region than in the Province of Ontario as a whole, where it is now 71 per cent. The dominant type of dwelling in the Region continues to be the single detached dwelling unit which accounted for nearly 84 per cent of the total in 1961. However, the number of apartments and flats has increased more sharply over the ten-year period, by 19.5 per cent compared with the 15.5 per cent increase in the number of single detached dwellings. There has been a marginal decline in the average number of rooms per dwelling from 6.0 in 1951 to 5.9 in 1961, but the six-roomed dwelling continues to be the most popular. The number of dwellings in need of major repair has decreased quite considerably — by nearly 40 per cent. A large percentage of housing exteriors in the Blue Water sub-region are finished in brick or brick veneer, while in the Highlands wooden exteriors are most common.

SELECTED HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES AND CONVENIENCES
GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1961

Facility or Convenience	No.	% of Total Occupied Dwellings in Region
Hot and Cold Running Water	65,192	75.3
Flush Toilets ¹	68,625	79.3
Baths or Showers ¹	65,625	75.8
Refrigerators	81,340	94.0
Television Sets	73,138	84.5
Hot Air Furnace	45,074	52.1
Steam or Hot Water Furnace	7,394	8.5

¹Includes exclusive and shared use.

The vast majority of dwellings in the Region are furnished with all regular modern living conveniences. The 1961 Census of Canada showed that more than three-quarters of occupied dwellings in the Region had hot and cold running water, flush toilets and baths or showers. Most houses are wired for electricity and thus are able to make good use of all electrical appliances including refrigerators, washing machines, dryers, etc. Over 84 per cent of homes in the Region now possess television receivers. The number of homes equipped with hot air furnaces has doubled over the ten-year period, while that with steam or hot water furnaces has increased by over 26 per cent. The relative importance of coal and oil for household heating purposes has changed considerably in the last decade. While the number of dwellings using coal or wood as their principal fuel had decreased by 49 per cent to 31,000 in 1961, the number using oil had increased by over 300 per cent to nearly 50,000 by that year. Natural gas is expected to become increasingly important for heating purposes in the Region. In 1961, 5,158 dwellings were using natural gas as their principal fuel.

Trade

The pattern of economic development within the Georgian Bay Region and consequently the pattern of its external trade, owes much to the close proximity of Toronto and other large urban areas in Southern Ontario. While these industrial and commercial centres provide the most important market for the Region's products, substantial quantities of both its manufactured goods and its agricultural produce are exported to other parts of Canada and to the United States.

The relatively important contribution to the economy which is made by producers of foods and beverages is mainly due to their ability not only to satisfy the demand generated within the Region but to market their products competitively in other parts of Canada and, in some cases, in other countries. Beef, hogs, poultry, eggs and milk are sent direct to Toronto and other large cities, as are fresh fruits from the southern shore of Georgian Bay and vegetables from the Holland Marsh. A variety of processed agricultural products including butter, cheese, processed meats and poultry, canned vegetables, apple juice and apple sauce, and processed potatoes also have a wide distribution in Southern Ontario. In addition, many of these items are shipped to other Canadian centres and to foreign destinations as well. In recent years a small trade has developed in the export of chub, a species of herring, which is being caught in Lake Huron and landed in Bruce County and subsequently marketed as smoked herring in the United States.

The wood-using industries, especially producers of household furniture, are important contributors to the external trade of the Region. Other old-established industries, at least part of whose output is sold outside the Region, include manufacturers of leather goods, pleasure boats and explosives. Among the vessels built in Collingwood and Owen Sound are bulk carriers for the Great Lakes and tugs and barges for use in Quebec and the Maritimes. Toronto's first fireboat will be built and outfitted by Russel Bros. Ltd. of Owen Sound.

Since the end of World War II, a host of newer industries has located in the Region and has swelled trade considerably. These establishments produce such articles as electrical components, industrial machinery, diesel engines, alloy castings, automobile accessories, cameras, opthalmic lenses, outboard motors, materials for decoration and display and electrical household appliances. Several firms are leaders in their own particular industry for example Heywood-Wakefield Company of Canada Limited which, in addition to supplying 50 per cent of Canada's baby carriage trade, also exports to the northeastern states of the United States.

In addition to trading in its own products, the Georgian Bay Region also provides marketing and distribution facilities for commodities from other areas. Quantities of iron ore, mined in the Sudbury district, are shipped from Depot Harbour, Parry Sound, which is specially equipped for this purpose. Wheat and other grains are shipped from the Lakehead to Georgian Bay ports, such as Collingwood, Midland, Owen Sound and Port McNicoll, both for use in the Region and to be stored for later distribution throughout Southern Ontario. Very

little grain is now handled at Georgian Bay ports for re-shipments out of the Province. Petroleum and gasoline, mostly for use in the Region, are conveniently brought in by ship from refineries at Sarnia.

Other imports comprise a variety of goods not obtainable in the Region — foodstuffs, raw materials, such as special types of wood, and manufactured goods. These originate both in other parts of Canada and in other countries and are mostly brought into the Region from Southern Ontario by road or by rail.

Apart from its trade in tangible goods, the Georgian Bay Region provides a most important service through its tourist industry. The natural beauty of its lakes and woodlands yearly attracts thousands of tourists from outside the Region while at the same time more and more visitors come to participate in such activities as fishing, hunting, swimming, boating and skiing. The contribution of this industry to the Region's economy has greatly increased in recent years. Also rising, in direct response to the growth of tourism, are retail sales in grocery stores, drug stores, gasoline stations, restaurants, etc. It is felt that the devaluation of the Canadian dollar in terms of the American dollar has resulted in a greater expenditure by both American and Canadian tourists in the Region.

Expansion in retail trade over the past decade is due not only to an increase in demand resulting from a growing population, a substantial rise in personal income and a phenomenal growth in the number of tourists visiting the Region, but also to underlying changes in the conditions of supply caused by innovations in both manufacturing and marketing techniques.

Although much of the retail trade in the Region is still conducted by small stores, the large chains continue to increase their volume of business. Both The T. Eaton Company Limited and Simpsons-Sears Limited are represented in the Region. Much of their trade is conducted through catalogue order offices. F. W. Woolworth Company Limited, Loblaw Groceries Company Limited, The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company Limited and Dominion Stores Limited all operate in the area and most of them have branches in the larger centres, such as Barrie, Collingwood, Midland, Orillia and Owen Sound. During the past few years, several new stores with improved and enlarged facilities have been built, many of which are replacements for existing stores. This is an indication of the optimistic light in which the future is regarded.

Counties and Municipalities

A — BLUE WATER

BRUCE COUNTY

This County, the most westerly in the Georgian Bay Region, covers an area of 1,650 square miles. About one-third of it forms a long peninsula projecting northwards between Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. The most striking physical feature to be found here is the Niagara Escarpment which forms a precipitous cliff almost at the water's edge along the Georgian Bay shore of the peninsula. It gradually

becomes lower and disappears entirely at Tobermory. Beyond this, only a few remnants such as Flower Pot Island are left.

Settlement in Bruce County came comparatively late, the first settlement being recorded in 1848 near the present site of Kincardine. Today, more than 43,000 people, some two-thirds of whom live in rural areas, inhabit the County. More than one-third of the persons in the labour force are farmers or farm workers, 19 per cent are craftsmen or production workers and 8 per cent work in the fields of service or recreation.

Bruce County is not heavily industrialized. As a whole, its economy is largely dependent on agriculture and lumbering, while in the Bruce Peninsula, the tourist industry is considered to be the main source of income. The raising of livestock, particularly beef cattle, is the most important agricultural activity in the County and to some extent reflects the existence of extensive grazing lands. A relatively new cash crop in the area is flue-cured tobacco which is grown on the sandy soils around Port Elgin. About 70 per cent of the total land area is in farms.



In 1960, there were 152 manufacturing establishments in the County. These had an aggregate selling value of factory shipments of \$24.9 million. Half of this amount was accounted for by the production of foods and beverages of various kinds, with butter and cheese factories alone making up \$7.5 million. The manufacture of wood products and furniture was also important.

Walkerton, located about 115 miles northwest of Toronto at the junction of Highways No. 4 and 9, is the administrative centre of the County of Bruce. At the time of the 1961 Census, it had a population of 3,851, 18 per cent higher than in 1951. The town is served by both the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Among the largest manufacturing concerns are Canada Spool and Bobbin Co. Limited, producers of wood turnings, the Bogden and Gross Furniture Co. Ltd., makers of upholstered occasional chairs and tables and Union Carbide Canada Limited, manufacturers of dry batteries. Among the other establishments in Walkerton are an eviscerating and food processing company, a sash and door mill and a plant which manufactures hardware for furniture. The newest addition to the manufacturing community is Sprague (TTC) Canada Ltd., producers of electronic components. In 1960, there were 16 manufacturing establishments in Walkerton. These employed 555 people and had a selling value of factory shipments which totalled \$5.4 million.

The towns of *Kincardine* (2,841), *Southampton* (1,818) and *Port Elgin* (1,632) are located on Highway No. 21, on the shore of Lake Huron. All are served by the CNR. The production of household furniture is the most important industry in both Kincardine and Southampton, followed by the manufacture of moulded and extruded rubber products in the former and veneers and plywoods in the latter. Brooms and brushes are the main items manufactured in Port Elgin. The selling value of factory shipments in these three towns in 1960 was \$3.6 million, \$2.8 million and \$1.0 million, respectively. About seven miles southeast of Kincardine is the Village of *Ripley* (464).

Located on Highway No. 6 at the head of lovely Colpoy Bay, *Wiarton* (2,138) is primarily a tourist centre. It does, however, have a number of small manufacturing establishments which produce furniture, fractional horsepower motors and wood products. Its 12 establishments had a 1960 value of shipments totalling \$0.6 million. It is served by the CNR. About six miles south is the Village of *Hepworth* (358).

The Town of *Chesley* (1,697) is on county road No. 10, some 120 miles northwest of Toronto. Its largest employer is Krug Bros. Co. Ltd., furniture manufacturers. Occasional tables and cedar chests are also produced, as are skis, both for water and snow, and wooden baskets. Some 200 persons were employed in 10 manufacturing establishments in 1960. Selling value of shipments stood at \$1.4 million. About 10 miles to the northwest, and also on the CNR line, lies the Village of *Paisley* (759). Berry boxes and plant boxes are made here.

Situated on Highway No. 86, about 80 miles northeast of Sarnia, is the Village of *Lucknow* (1,031). Wood products such as ladders, logs and lumber are pro-

duced, also flaxseed and tow. Silverwood Dairies Ltd. operates a plant here. The 1960 value of goods shipped reached \$1.6 million. The Village is served by the CNR.

Mildmay (847), on Highway No. 9 about seven miles south of Walkerton, lies on the CNR route between Palmerston and Southampton. Lobsinger Bros., makers of threshing machines, is its largest establishment. Lumber is also produced here. About eight miles west lies the Village of *Teeswater* (919) which is served by the CPR.

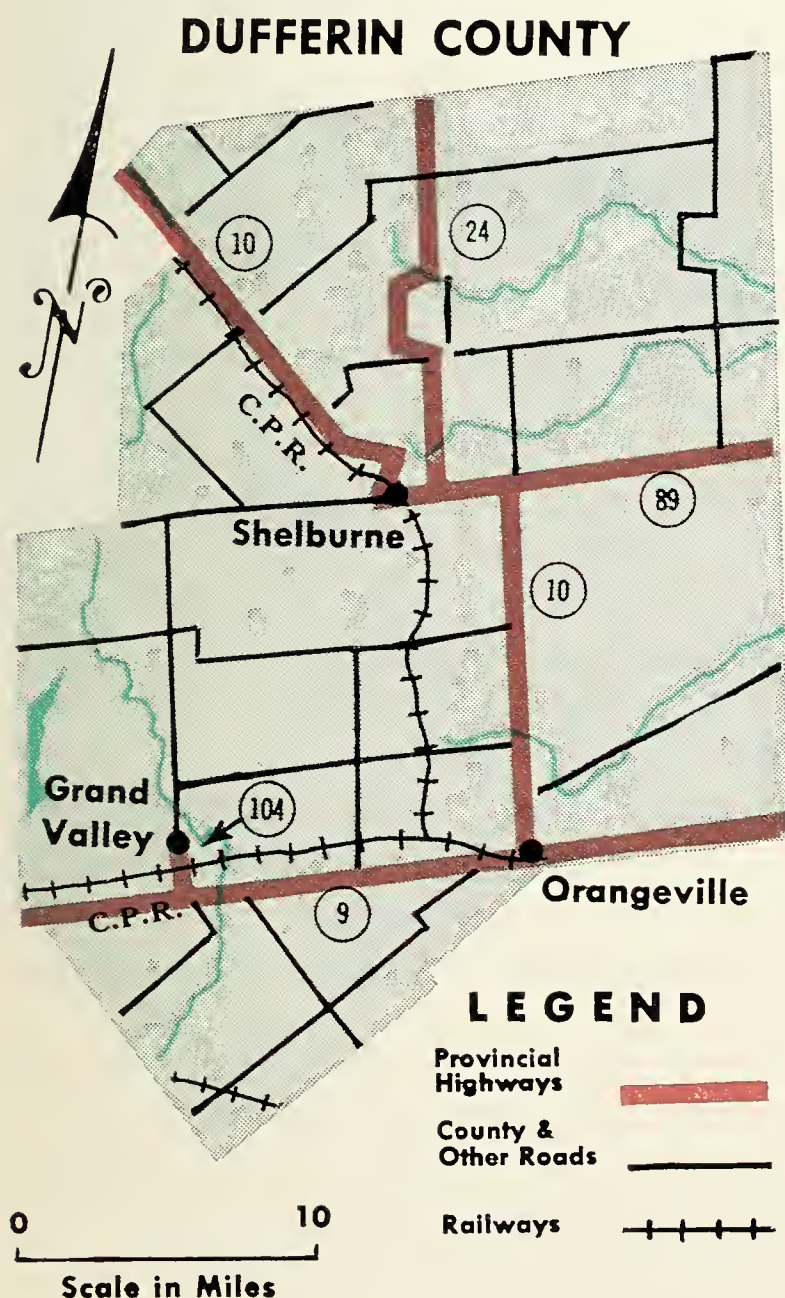
Milk products are manufactured in *Tara* (481), located just south of Highway No. 21, about 15 miles southwest of Owen Sound. It is on the CNR line. *Tiverton* (422), on Highway No. 21 about half way between Kincardine and Port Elgin, has experienced a population growth of nearly 68 per cent in the ten years between 1951 and 1961.

Lion's Head (416) is primarily a tourist centre. It is situated about half way up the Bruce Peninsula on the shore of Georgian Bay.

DUFFERIN COUNTY

This is the only land-locked segment of the Region and also the smallest in area, 557 square miles. It is primarily agricultural, having 84 per cent of its total land area in farms. Some 64 per cent of its 16,095 people live in rural areas, while 43 per cent live on farms. Forty per cent of those in the labour force are farmers or farm workers, a higher proportion than in any other part of the Region. Craftsmen or production workers make up 15 per cent of the labour force, while those in service and recreation account for an additional 9 per cent.

General mixed farming is carried on in the County, with the raising of beef cattle being predominant. Hardwood timber, high-grade limestone and unlimited quantities of sand and gravel, important industrial raw materials, are found here. In addition, the tourist industry is becoming increasingly important to the economy of the County — the Hockley Valley is now one of Ontario's more popular ski areas, while many summer homes and cottages have been built here. The selling value of factory shipments of



GEORGIAN BAY REGION

Dufferin County's 38 manufacturing establishments stood at \$4.1 million in 1960. Approximately 60 per cent of this amount was accounted for by the processing of foods and beverages.

Orangeville, the administrative centre and largest community in Dufferin County, had a population of 4,593 in 1961, 41 per cent higher than in 1951. It is about 50 miles northwest of Toronto, at the junction of Highways No. 9 and 10 and is served by the CPR. The Greening Metal Products and Screening Equipment Co., makers of wire and screening, is the largest manufacturer in the County. Automatic vending machines, insecticides and agricultural chemicals, veterinary products, grinding compounds and confectionery are also manufactured in Orangeville. In 1960, its 15 manufacturing establishments employed 144 persons and had a selling value of shipments of \$2.5 million.

At the junction of Highways No. 10 and 89 is the Village of *Shelburne* (1,239). Canada Packers Ltd. operates a poultry eviscerating plant here. Honey, tire pumps and lumber products are also produced. It is on the CPR line which runs between Toronto and Owen Sound. *Grand Valley* (634) is also on a CPR line, but on a branch which runs from Orangeville to Teeswater. It is about 12 miles west of Orangeville at the terminus of Highway No. 104. In 1960, the Town had six small manufacturing establishments with a total selling value of shipments of \$0.3 million.

GREY COUNTY

This County, with an area of 1,708 square miles, is located in the highlands of Western Ontario. The whole area is generally hilly and is broken by many streams. The Beaver, Bighead and Sydenham Rivers drain the northern part into Georgian Bay, while the Saugeen River and its tributaries drain the remainder into Lake Huron.

Just over one-half of its 62,000 inhabitants live in rural parts of the County; 58 per cent of the remainder live in Owen Sound and the other 42 per cent in communities of less than 5,000 people. Farmers and farm workers make up 31 per cent of the labour force, 22 per cent are craftsmen or production workers and 9 per cent are in service or recreation.

Approximately 82 per cent of the land area is in farms. Mixed farming predominates while sales of beef, dairy products, hogs, poultry and eggs are the chief sources of income. Apples, plums, pears and cherries are grown in the protected area which lies between the Niagara Escarpment and the shore of Georgian Bay.

The production of household furniture is probably the most important single manufacturing industry in the County, as in the Region as a whole. In 1960, 15 furniture-making establishments employing nearly 1,200 workers (one-quarter of the County's entire manufacturing work force) produced factory shipments valued at \$9.5 million. The production of industrial machinery and food products is also

very important. The total selling value of factory shipments for the County was \$49.4 million. This was achieved by 184 establishments with approximately 4,500 employees.

The City of *Owen Sound* (17,421) is the administrative centre of Grey County. It is located on Georgian Bay at the junction of Highways No. 6, 26 and 21, about 120 miles northwest of Toronto. It is served by both the CPR and the CNR and has facilities for passenger, package and bulk lake freighter services.



Several large manufacturing concerns are located here, including R.C.A. Victor (Cabinet Division) Co. Ltd., makers of television and radio cabinets; Wm. Kennedy & Sons, Ltd., mining, hydraulic, industrial and pulp and paper machinery; and Russel Bros., shipbuilders. Among the many other products manufactured here are electrical signalling devices and systems, Christmas and other decorations, food machinery, pleasure boats, diesel-powered assemblies, textiles, castings, woodware, prefinished panelling and furniture. In 1960, there were 51 manufacturing establishments in Owen Sound. They employed 2,136 persons and shipped goods valued at \$23.2 million.

Hanover (4,401) is located on Highway No. 4, just a few miles east of Walkerton. The production of furniture, the main industry in this town, is carried on by four companies, employing a total of over 600 people. Peerless Textile Products Co. Ltd. makes work clothes and Swift Canadian Co. Limited operates a poultry processing plant. There is also a veneer plant and a flour and feed mill. A new plant was opened here in 1962 by Heintzman Co. Ltd., piano manufacturers. Selling value of manufactured shipments for its 24 establishments reached \$10.7 million in 1960. It is served by both the CNR and the CPR.

Meaford (3,834) and *Thornbury* (1,097) are located on Georgian Bay, on Highway No. 26. Both are served by the CNR. The production of kitchen cabinet hardware is the largest industry in Meaford, followed by the manufacture of textiles, dining and bedroom furniture, hardwood flooring and pleasure boats. In Thornbury, the processing of apples, although seasonal, is of prime importance.

GEORGIAN BAY REGION

The Georgian Bay Fruit Growers Ltd. makes apple juice, apple sauce, apple pie filling and frozen apple slices. Hydraulic equipment, induction heating equipment and office furniture are also produced in this community.

On Highway No. 4, about 11 miles east of Hanover, is located the Town of *Durham* (2,180). The Maple Leaf Veneer Co. produces hardwood plywood and veneers and the Kroehler Manufacturing Company Limited makes furniture. Hotel and restaurant furniture, buttermilk powder and concrete blocks are among the other products manufactured here. In 1960, its 14 establishments employed 202 workers and had a selling value of factory shipments of \$2.4 million.

Markdale (1,090), *Dundalk* (852) and *Flesherton* (515) are all on Highway No. 10 between Shelburne and Owen Sound, and are served by the CPR. Children's shoes are made in Markdale by Junior Footwear Ltd. while J. W. Seeley Industries Ltd. produces fabricated steel and ornamental ironwork in Dundalk. The area around Flesherton and Markdale is noted for its excellent skiing.

About five miles south of Hanover is *Neustadt* with a population of 493. It is on the CNR line between Stratford and Owen Sound. The major industry is the production of radio and television cabinets. *Chatsworth* (419) is at the junction of Highways No. 6 and 10, about nine miles south of Owen Sound. It is served by the CPR. *Shallow Lake* (340) is about 10 miles northwest of the City and is on the CNR line. Truck bodies, brick and tile and cement block are made here.

SIMCOE COUNTY

More than 44 per cent of all the people who live in the Georgian Bay Region, live in Simcoe County and more than one-half of Simcoe's 141,271 residents live in urban communities, a larger proportion than in any other part of the Region. About 54 per cent of these urban residents live in centres of over 10,000 people.

Although much of the County's 1,663 square mile area is gently rolling, there are long, level, sandy stretches around Camp Borden and Alliston, and hilly, rocky areas north and west of Orillia. Two-thirds of the land area, however, is in farms. While livestock raising and mixed farming are the most favoured types of agricultural activity, a number of special cash crops are cultivated. Among these are tobacco around Alliston, canning crops including cucumbers and asparagus in the area around Lafontaine and Collingwood, respectively, and market garden produce such as carrots, lettuce and onions in the Bradford area. Seed potatoes are an important crop in the upland area. Farmers and farm workers make up 13 per cent of the labour force.

The tourist industry is also important to Simcoe County as every year thousands of visitors come at all seasons of the year to enjoy its lakes, beaches, ski hills and historic sites. Twenty-one per cent of its labour force is engaged in service and recreation activities, a larger proportion than in any other sector of the Region.

More than one-half of the Region's total selling value of factory shipments is accounted for by Simcoe County. In 1960 the County had 269 manufacturing establishments with more than 8,100 employees and a selling value of shipments which totalled \$110.7 million. Among the main industries are shipbuilding, steel fabrication, the production of machinery of various types and the processing of agricultural products.

The City of *Barrie* is the administrative centre of Simcoe County. It is located on Kempenfeldt Bay, Lake Simcoe, at the junction of Highways No. 11, 27, 400 and 92, approximately 55 miles north of Toronto. It is served by both the CNR and the CPR. The City's population in 1961, 21,169, was 69 per cent greater than in 1951. It is the largest community in the Region.

The largest manufacturing establishment in Barrie is the Canadian General Electric Co. which produces household electrical appliances such as kettles, irons and floor polishers. Other large concerns are Universal Cooler Co. Ltd., producers of commercial refrigeration equipment, Mansfield Rubber (Canada) Ltd., tires and tubes, De Vilbiss (Canada) Ltd., compressors and spray equipment and John A. Lang & Sons, leather. A great many other products are manufactured here including cosmetics, cosmetic containers, metal rules and precision gauges, plastic products, baseballs, brass fittings, hygienic products, outboard motors and pleasure boats. In 1960, there were 43 manufacturing establishments in Barrie. They employed 2,068 persons and shipped goods valued at \$38.5 million.



Another important manufacturing centre, *Orillia* (15,345), is located at the northern tip of Lake Simcoe where it adjoins Lake Couchiching. It is served by both the CNR and the CPR and is the home of Orillia Air Services. Mining, paper and other heavy machinery are manufactured by Dorr-Oliver-Long Ltd.; agricultural machinery and toys by Otaco Ltd.; electric heating equipment by Thermax Division of Moffats Ltd.; and corrosion, heat and abrasion resisting steel castings by Fähralloy Canada Ltd. Among the many other products made here are baby and doll carriages, porcelain enamelled signs, wood turnings, hardwood flooring, marine engines and pumps and bathroom fixtures. The 58 establishments in 1960 employed 2,329 workers and had a total selling value of factory shipments of \$25.8 million.

Midland (8,656) is located on the southern shore of Georgian Bay, about 80 miles north of Toronto. It may be approached by Highways 12 and 27 and is serviced by both the CNR and CPR. It has a deep water port and important grain elevator facilities. A wide variety of goods is manufactured in this Town among them plastic products by Midland Plastics, name plates and extruded aluminum products by Canadian Name Plate Co. Ltd., men's and children's shoes by Midland Footwear, flour and baking products by Pillsbury (Canada) Ltd., cameras and scientific instruments by Ernst Leitz (Canada) Ltd. and ophthalmic lenses by Bausch & Lomb Optical Co. Other products include fibreglass and synthetic fabrics, women's and children's wear, wire cable, hydraulic jacks and automotive equipment, furniture and plastic products. Kindred Industries Ltd., makers of stainless steel kitchen equipment, began operations last year, while Midland Screw and Gear began production early in 1963. In 1960, Midland had 28 manufacturing establishments with 1,257 employees and a selling value of shipments which stood at \$17.9 million. A few miles to the east along Highway No. 12 on Georgian Bay lie *Victoria Harbour* (1,066) and *Port McNicoll* (1,053). The former is primarily a tourist centre while the latter has port and grain elevator facilities and a small manufacturing industry.

Located on Nottawasaga Bay where Highway No. 24 meets No. 26, is *Collingwood* with a population of 8,385. The Collingwood Terminal Elevators have a grain storage capacity of two million bushels. The largest employer, with some 1,000 persons on their staff, is Collingwood Shipyards Ltd. which builds ships and general engineered products. Smart Bros. Ltd. cans fruits and vegetables grown in the area. Furniture, work clothes, clay pottery and woodenware are also produced in Collingwood. Its 25 manufacturing establishments in 1960 employed 1,535 persons and had a selling value of \$18.0 million. It has CNR services and Great Lakes port facilities.

The main industry in *Penetanguishene* (5,340) is the production of shoes by the Fern Shoe Co. Ltd. Wooden boxes, lumber and pleasure boats are also manufactured here. The Town is located at the northern end of Highway No. 27 on Georgian Bay, about three miles from Midland. The selling value of factory shipments of the Town's 11 establishments reached \$2.5 million in 1960.

Alliston's population, 2,884 in 1961, recorded an increase of 45 per cent over a ten-year period. The Town is located on Highway No. 89, some 50 miles north of Toronto, and is served by both the CNR and CPR. The two main manufacturing concerns are Salada Foods Ltd., with about 250 employees, producers of potato flakes, etc., and Baxter Laboratories of Canada Limited, approximately 100 employees, makers of hospital supplies. Caskets, plastic products and lumber are also produced here. In 1960, there were 12 manufacturing establishments in Alliston. They employed a total of 196 persons and shipped goods valued at \$2.9 million.

At the junction of Highways No. 11 and 88, on the Holland River, is *Brandford* (2,342), the centre of the vegetable garden of Canada. Industry here is primarily concerned with the growing, processing and packaging of the vegetables grown in the Holland Marsh. These include carrots, celery, lettuce, onions, potatoes and radishes. Baskets and crates, sash and frames are manufactured here. The Town is served by the CNR.

Stayner (1,671) is located at the junction of Highways No. 91 and 26. Its main manufacturer is Reinhart Vinegars Ltd. In 1960 its eight manufacturing establishments had 54 employees and shipped goods valued at \$0.9 million. Directly south is *Creemore* (850). In 1960 it had five manufacturing establishments, the main product being lumber. Like Stayner, it is served by the CNR.

A planing mill is the main industry in *Elmvale* (957), which is located at the junction of Highways No. 27 and 92 and is served by the CNR. A new shoe plant began operations here early in 1963. A few miles to the west on Georgian Bay, at the terminus of Highway No. 92, is *Wasaga Beach* (431), famous for its miles of sandy beach.

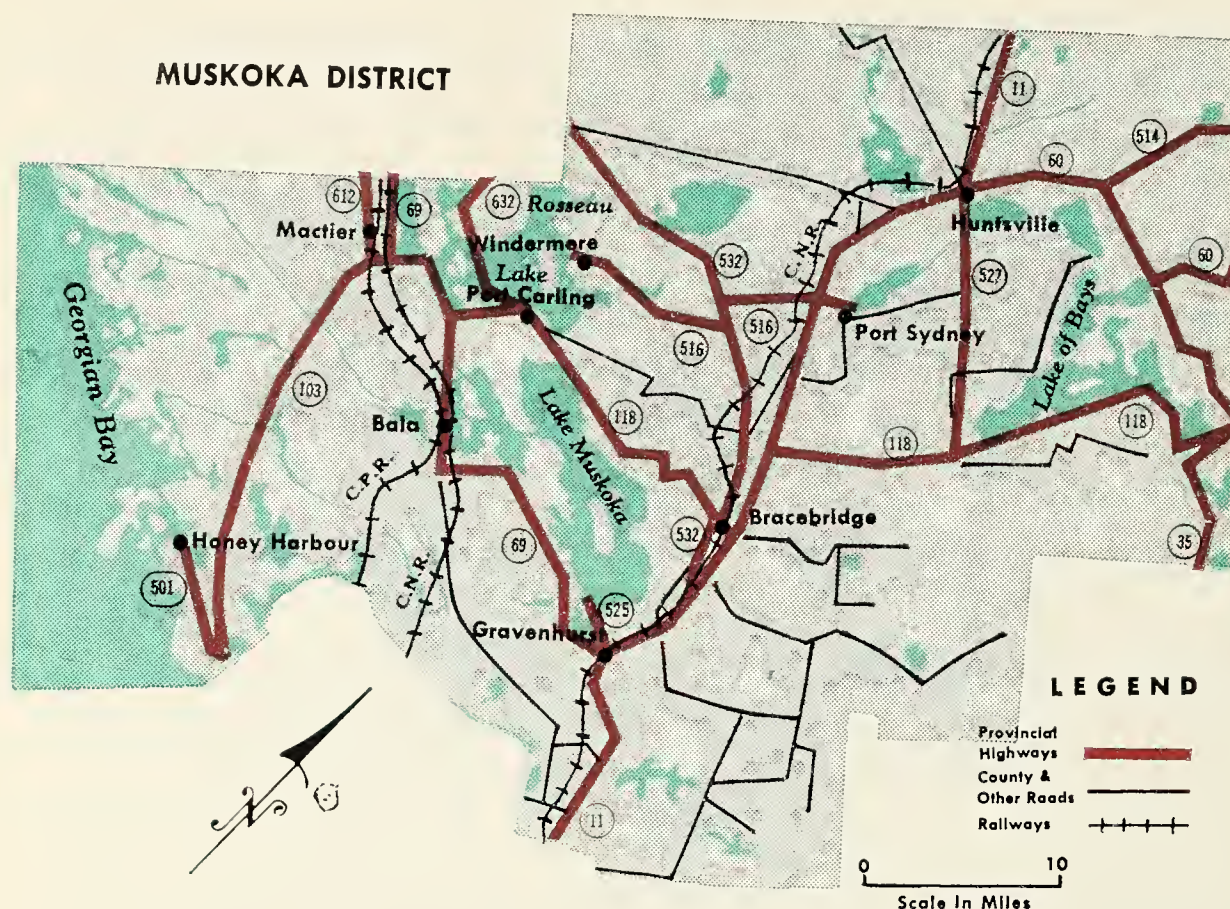
Beeton (810) and *Tottenham* (778) are situated in the southern part of the County, in the angle formed by Highways No. 9 and 27. They are on both the CNR and CPR lines. Open mesh bridge decking is made in Beeton while in Tottenham there is a creamery, a firm making truck bodies and a concern making custom furniture.

B — HIGHLANDS

MUSKOKA DISTRICT

Much of the 1,585 square miles of territory which go to make up the District of Muskoka is covered with rocks, lakes, rivers and second growth forest and is unsuited to agricultural pursuits. In recognition of this fact, only nine per cent of the land is in farms. The population is largely rural, however, and only one-third of the 26,705 people dwell in urban areas. Settlement in the more northerly parts of the Region did not begin until the 1860's.

GEORGIAN BAY REGION



Although some mixed farming, lumbering and manufacturing (especially wood products) is carried on, the tourist industry is of primary importance to the economy of the District. The Muskoka Lakes first came into prominence as a tourist attraction early in this century when they were made acces-

sible to city dwellers by the building of the railways.

While *Huntsville* (3,189), *Gravenhurst* (3,077) and *Bracebridge* (2,927) are probably best known as tourist centres, thronged with pleasure-seeking visitors, yet each has its own manufacturing industry which makes an important contribution to its economy. In 1960, there were 15 manufacturing establishments in Huntsville with 270 employees and a selling value of shipments of \$3.8 million. Hay and Company, manufacturers of hardwood flooring and panels, is the largest of these. In Gravenhurst the largest firm is Rubberset Co. (Canada) Ltd., makers of paint and shaving brushes. Pleasure craft and wood products are also manufactured. Its 12 establishments employed 282 persons in 1960 and shipped goods valued at \$3.3 million. At Bracebridge, the administrative centre of Muskoka District, automobile headlights are manufactured by the Canadian Motor Lamp Co. which employs about 75 people. Knotty pine furniture, lumber, castings and tow rope are among the other products made here. Sixty-six persons were employed by 15 manufacturing establishments in 1960. Selling value of shipments reached \$655,000. All three centres are located on Highway No. 11 and are served by the CNR.

Port Carling (529), *Bala* (495), *Port Sydney* (192) and *Windermere* (137), on the Muskoka Lakes, are important centres of the tourist industry and yearly attract thousands of visitors to this vacation wonderland.

PARRY SOUND DISTRICT

With an area of 4,336 square miles, Parry Sound District is the largest segment of the Region. Its scenic beauty makes it a natural resort area for city dwellers to the south and the tourist industry is one of the most important mainstays of its economy. Approximately 80 per cent of its surface is covered by either rock,

forest or water, its many lakes are dotted with rocky islands and surrounded by rock-bound shores, and the Georgian Bay coastline abounds in sheltered coves and inlets.

Soil suitable for agriculture is found in pockets scattered through the District and only nine per cent of the total land area is in farms. The second growth forest provides considerable amounts of both hardwood and softwood lumber and is the basis of much of the manufacturing carried on. Nearly 23 per cent of the people in the labour force are craftsmen or production workers. In 1960, 77 manufacturing establishments employed 800 workers and produced factory shipments valued at \$14.9 million.

The population of the District is predominantly rural — less than one-third of the 29,632 people live in urban areas.

Parry Sound, the administrative centre for the District, had a population of 6,004 in 1961. It is located on the east shore of Georgian Bay, 160 miles north of Toronto, on Highway No. 69. Pleasure boats, wood products and cement blocks are made here. In addition, Canadian Industries Limited has an explosives plant at Nobel, a few miles north. In 1960, there were 13 manufacturing establishments



in Parry Sound with 76 employees and a selling value of shipments of \$554,000. Both CNR and CPR lines serve the Town and docking and harbour facilities are available.

Powassan (1,064), *South River* (1,044), *Burk's Falls* (926), *Sundridge* (756) and *Trout Creek* (510) are all located on Highway No. 11 and are served by the CNR. The tourist industry, lumbering, some mixed farming and the manufacture of wood products such as veneer, sash and frames and dimension stock, are the main economic activities in these centres. Charcoal is produced in South River and also in *Kearney* (365) which is located a few miles east of Highway No. 11, between Huntsville and Burk's Falls and is the terminal for a CNR branch line. Lumbering is also carried on here.

Rosseau (233), at the northern tip of Lake Rosseau, is on Highway No. 532 about half way between Huntsville and Parry Sound. It is a very popular summer resort centre. The tourist industry is also the main economic activity in *Magnetawan* (205), although some lumbering is carried on. The Village is located on Highway No. 124 between Sundridge and Parry Sound.

Conclusion

This study sets out and examines the major areas of economic activity in the Georgian Bay Region. It indicates that the Region's economic base has been broadened and strengthened over the years with the expansion and diversification of manufacturing, the continuing development of the tourist industry and its related services, and the growth in trade with areas outside its borders. It shows, too, an increase in personal incomes which is reflected in higher standards of living.

Linked by modern and efficient transportation facilities with the huge and growing market areas of the industrial south and southwestern parts of the Province, and having a versatile and energetic labour force, the Region is certain to attract new industry in the coming years and to continue the steady expansion of its resident industry.

During the past decade the value of goods produced and shipped by the Region's manufacturing establishments has nearly doubled; the value of building permits issued is more than three and one-half times the level of 10 years ago; and the value of machinery and equipment used on all farms has increased by 23 per cent, while the value per farm has risen by 46 per cent. Transportation and communication facilities are continually being improved. The Trans-Canada Highway, for example, has been completed through the Region, and telephone facilities are being expanded and dial service extended.

The Georgian Bay Region was one of the first Provincial regions to be designated as an economic unit. This plan of encouraging development on a regional basis was initiated by the Ontario Government in 1953 and followed the realization that the economic welfare of a community was dependent upon the rate of growth in a region.

The Government will continue to give support and provide leadership in this direction. Regional development is a long-range program, designed as an important part of the Government's concept of balanced, even growth throughout the Province.

To help stimulate economic growth in all sectors of the Province, the Government has also established the Ontario Economic Council and the Ontario Development Agency. The Council was set up to investigate economic problems in the Province and recommend ways and means of solving them. Two committees, one concerned with the tourist industry and the other with northern affairs, have been particularly active and are concerned with matters which are of special interest to the Georgian Bay Region.

The Development Agency encourages the development of new industries and new manufacturing ideas and techniques, guaranteeing loans to companies which qualify. Special consideration is given enterprises which offer to locate in Northern Ontario or in any other locale where it is necessary to stimulate the growth of secondary manufacturing. The Georgian Bay Region has already benefitted under this new program.

The Government of Ontario will continue to provide modern educational and health facilities throughout the Region. Its reforestation program and services to agriculture and tourism will be maintained and, in co-operation with the municipalities, it will extend and improve the present broad network of roads and highways.

Our report indicates that the steady pattern of growth which has been achieved in the Georgian Bay Region in the past will be continued in the years ahead. The Region's population is growing and is expected to reach 357,000 in 1971. Manufacturing output is expected to increase and become more diversified. Holiday-makers will continue to throng into the Region in their thousands at all seasons of the year. New high levels of employment, production and income are anticipated in the years ahead and these, in turn, will contribute to higher standards of living not only for the residents of the Region but also for the residents of Ontario and Canada as a whole.

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

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POPULATION OF THE GEORGIAN BAY REGION,
INCORPORATED CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES,
CENSUS YEARS 1951, 1956 AND 1961

	1951	1956	1961	% Change 1961/1951
A — Blue Water				
Bruce				
Chesley	1,672	1,629	1,697	1.5
Hepworth	356	387	358	0.6
Kincardine	2,672	2,667	2,841	6.3
Lion's Head	358	413	416	16.2
Lucknow	908	962	1,031	13.5
Mildmay	847	870	847	—
Paisley	730	739	759	4.0
Port Elgin	1,558	1,597	1,632	4.7
Ripley	450	472	464	3.1
Southampton	1,700	1,640	1,818	6.9
Tara	485	540	481	— 0.8
Teeswater	797	866	919	15.3
Tiverton	252	261	422	67.5
Walkerton	3,264	3,698	3,851	18.0
Warton	1,955	1,954	2,138	9.4
Dufferin				
Grand Valley	628	655	634	1.0
Orangeville	3,249	3,887	4,593	41.4
Shelburne	1,184	1,245	1,239	4.6
Grey				
Chatsworth	395	410	419	6.1
Dundalk	768	847	852	10.9
Durham	1,839	2,067	2,180	18.5
Flesherton	463	471	515	11.2
Hanover	3,533	3,943	4,401	24.6
Markdale	1,007	986	1,090	8.2
Meaford	3,178	3,643	3,834	20.6
Neustadt	481	490	493	2.5
Owen Sound	16,423	16,976	17,421	6.1
Shallow Lake	299	366	340	13.7
Thornbury	971	1,037	1,097	13.0
Simcoe				
Alliston	1,987	2,426	2,884	45.1
Barrie	12,514	16,851	21,169	69.2
Beeton	613	675	810	32.1
Bradford	1,483	2,010	2,342	57.9
Coldwater	583	693	726	24.5
Collingwood	7,413	7,978	8,385	13.1
Creemore	698	838	850	21.8
Elmvale	808	897	957	18.4
Midland	7,206	8,250	8,656	20.1
Orillia	12,110	13,857	15,345	26.7
Penetanguishene	4,949	5,420	5,340	7.9
Port McNicholl	884	932	1,053	19.1
Stayner	1,280	1,429	1,671	30.5
Tottenham	591	702	778	31.6
Victoria Harbour	953	1,012	1,066	11.9
Wasaga Beach	387	529	431	11.4
B — Highlands				
Muskoka				
Bala	422	452	495	17.3
Bracebridge	2,684	2,849	2,927	9.1
Gravenhurst	3,005	3,014	3,077	2.4
Huntsville	3,286	3,051	3,189	— 3.0
Port Carling	493	510	529	7.3
Port Sydney	181	185	192	6.1
Windermere	153	151	137	—10.5
Parry Sound				
Burk's Falls	891	902	926	3.9
Kearney	399	454	365	— 8.5
Magnetawan	197	197	205	4.1
Parry Sound	5,183	5,378	6,004	15.8
Powassan	832	935	1,064	27.9
Rosseau	215	223	233	8.4
South River	943	995	1,044	10.7
Sundridge	634	697	756	19.2
Trout Creek	389	438	510	31.1

POPULATION OF THE GEORGIAN BAY REGION, COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS,
CENSUS YEARS 1901 TO 1961

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1956	1961	% Change 1961/1901
A — Blue Water									
Bruce	59,020	50,032	44,285	42,286	41,680	41,311	42,070	43,036	—27.1
Dufferin	21,036	17,740	15,415	14,892	14,075	14,566	15,569	16,095	—23.5
Grey	69,590	65,891	59,051	57,699	57,160	58,960	60,971	62,005	10.9
Simcoe	82,315	85,053	84,032	83,667	87,057	106,482	127,016	141,271	71.6
Sub-total	231,961	218,716	202,783	198,544	199,972	221,319	245,626	262,407	13.1
B — Highlands									
Muskoka	20,971	21,233	19,601	20,985	21,835	24,713	25,134	26,705	27.3
Parry Sound	24,936	26,547	26,860	25,900	30,083	27,371	28,095	29,632	18.8
Sub-total	45,907	47,780	46,461	46,885	51,918	52,084	53,229	56,337	22.7
Total, Georgian Bay Region	277,868	266,496	249,244	245,429	251,890	273,403	298,855	318,744	14.7

POPULATION BY SEX AND PROPORTION OF MALES TO FEMALES,
COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS,
GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1951, 1956 AND 1961

		Male	Female	Males to 100 Females
A — Blue Water				
Bruce	1951	21,071	20,240	104
	1956	21,479	20,591	104
	1961	22,186	20,850	106
Dufferin	1951	7,457	7,109	105
	1956	7,941	7,628	104
	1961	8,268	7,827	106
Grey	1951	29,792	29,168	102
	1956	30,729	30,242	102
	1961	31,329	30,676	102
Simcoe	1951	55,516	50,966	109
	1956	65,581	61,435	107
	1961	72,133	69,138	104
Sub-total	1951	113,836	107,483	106
	1956	125,730	119,896	105
	1961	133,916	128,491	104
B — Highlands				
Muskoka	1951	12,513	12,200	103
	1956	12,731	12,403	103
	1961	13,441	13,264	101
Parry Sound	1951	14,282	13,089	109
	1956	14,600	13,495	108
	1961	15,424	14,208	109
Sub-total	1951	26,795	25,289	106
	1956	27,331	25,898	106
	1961	28,865	27,472	105
Total, Georgian Bay Region	1951	140,631	132,772	106
	1956	153,061	145,794	105
	1961	162,781	155,963	104
Ontario	1951	2,314,170	2,283,372	101
	1956	2,721,519	2,683,414	101
	1961	3,134,528	3,101,564	101

POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS,
GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1961

A — Blue Water		Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-69	70+	Median Age
Bruce		43,036	4,576	4,785	4,593	3,385	2,077	4,173	4,860	4,897	4,161	1,844	3,685	30.0
	No.													
	%	(100.0)	(10.6)	(11.1)	(10.7)	(7.9)	(4.8)	(9.7)	(11.3)	(11.4)	(9.7)	(4.3)	(8.6)	
Dufferin		16,095	1,631	1,786	1,639	1,270	750	1,662	2,025	1,878	1,501	624	1,329	30.8
	No.													
	%	(100.0)	(10.1)	(11.1)	(10.2)	(7.9)	(4.7)	(10.3)	(12.6)	(11.7)	(9.3)	(3.9)	(8.3)	
Grey		62,005	6,375	6,424	6,299	4,751	3,082	6,667	7,391	7,222	6,016	2,573	5,205	31.1
	No.													
	%	(100.0)	(10.3)	(10.4)	(10.2)	(7.7)	(5.0)	(10.8)	(11.9)	(11.6)	(9.7)	(4.1)	(8.4)	
Simcoe		141,271	16,812	16,573	15,159	11,463	8,295	17,152	17,912	14,257	10,515	4,348	8,785	26.4
	No.													
	%	(100.0)	(11.9)	(11.7)	(10.7)	(8.1)	(5.9)	(12.1)	(12.7)	(10.1)	(7.4)	(3.1)	(6.2)	
Sub-total		262,407	29,394	29,568	27,690	20,869	14,204	29,654	32,188	28,254	22,193	9,389	19,004	28.2
	No.													
	%	(100.0)	(11.2)	(11.3)	(10.6)	(8.0)	(5.4)	(11.3)	(12.3)	(10.8)	(8.5)	(3.6)	(7.2)	
B — Highlands														
Muskoka		26,705	2,790	2,819	2,751	1,973	1,290	2,877	3,226	3,138	2,625	1,171	2,045	31.0
	No.													
	%	(100.0)	(10.4)	(10.6)	(10.3)	(7.4)	(4.8)	(10.8)	(12.1)	(11.8)	(9.8)	(4.4)	(7.7)	
Parry Sound		29,632	3,423	3,409	3,250	2,458	1,624	3,056	3,461	3,321	2,638	1,062	1,930	27.1
	No.													
	%	(100.0)	(11.6)	(11.5)	(11.0)	(8.3)	(5.5)	(10.3)	(11.7)	(11.2)	(8.9)	(3.6)	(6.5)	
Sub-total		56,337	6,213	6,228	6,001	4,431	2,914	5,933	6,687	6,459	5,263	2,233	3,975	29.0
	No.													
	%	(100.0)	(11.0)	(11.1)	(10.7)	(7.9)	(5.2)	(10.5)	(11.9)	(11.5)	(9.3)	(4.0)	(7.1)	
Total, Georgian Bay Region		318,744	35,607	35,796	33,691	25,300	17,118	35,587	38,875	34,713	27,456	11,622	22,979	28.3
	No.													
	%	(100.0)	(11.2)	(11.2)	(10.6)	(7.9)	(5.4)	(11.2)	(12.2)	(10.9)	(8.6)	(3.6)	(7.2)	

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS,
COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1961

		<u>Total</u>	<u>Single</u>	<u>Married</u>	<u>Widowed</u>	<u>Divorced</u>
A — Blue Water						
Bruce	No.	43,036	20,989	19,413	2,578	56
	%	(100.0)	(48.8)	(45.1)	(6.0)	(0.1)
Dufferin	No.	16,095	7,623	7,478	970	24
	%	(100.0)	(47.4)	(46.5)	(6.0)	(0.1)
Grey	No.	62,005	28,640	29,631	3,643	91
	%	(100.0)	(46.2)	(47.8)	(5.9)	(0.1)
Simcoe	No.	141,271	70,999	63,261	6,669	342
	%	(100.0)	(50.3)	(44.8)	(4.7)	(0.2)
Sub-total	No.	262,407	128,251	119,783	13,860	513
	%	(100.0)	(48.9)	(45.6)	(5.3)	(0.2)
B — Highlands						
Muskoka	No.	26,705	12,556	12,582	1,494	73
	%	(100.0)	(47.0)	(47.1)	(5.6)	(0.3)
Parry Sound	No.	29,632	14,859	13,239	1,482	52
	%	(100.0)	(50.1)	(44.7)	(5.0)	(0.2)
Sub-total	No.	56,337	27,415	25,821	2,976	125
	%	(100.0)	(48.7)	(45.8)	(5.3)	(0.2)
Total, Georgian Bay Region	No.	318,744	155,666	145,604	16,836	638
	%	(100.0)	(48.8)	(45.7)	(5.3)	(0.2)

DETAILED RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION¹,
COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1961

		<u>Rural</u>			<u>Urban</u>				
	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Farm²</u>	<u>Non-Farm</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>10,000 to 29,999</u>	<u>5,000 to 9,999</u>	<u>2,500 to 4,999</u>	<u>1,000 to 2,499</u>
A — Blue Water									
Bruce	43,036	28,028	16,221	11,807	15,008	—	—	6,692	8,316
Dufferin	16,095	10,263	6,944	3,319	5,832	—	—	4,593	1,239
Grey	62,005	31,982	20,394	11,588	30,023	17,421	—	8,235	4,367
Simcoe	141,271	69,279	20,120	49,150	71,992	39,415	22,381	2,884	7,312
Sub-total	262,407	139,552	63,679	75,873	122,855	56,836	22,381	22,404	21,234
B — Highlands									
Muskoka	26,705	17,512	1,560	15,952	9,193	—	—	9,193	—
Parry Sound	29,632	20,284	3,671	16,613	9,348	—	6,004	—	3,344
Sub-total	56,337	37,796	5,231	32,565	18,541	—	6,004	9,193	3,344
Total, Georgian Bay Region ..	318,744	177,348	68,910	108,438	141,396	56,836	28,385	31,597	24,578

¹ 1961 Definition.
² For change in farm population, see Note following table on "Rural-Urban Distribution of Population, Counties and Districts, Georgian Bay Region, 1951, 1956 and 1961."

RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION¹, COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1951, 1956 AND 1961

		Total	Rural			
		Population	Total	Farm	Non-Farm	Urban
A — Blue Water						
Bruce	1951	41,311	28,490	18,799	9,691	12,821
	1956	42,070	885	18,680	10,205	13,185
	1961	43,036	28,028	16,541	11,487	15,008
	% Change					
	1961/1951	4.2	—1.6	—12.0	18.5	17.1
Dufferin	1951	14,566	10,133	8,130	2,003	4,433
	1956	15,569	10,437	8,165	2,272	5,132
	1961	16,095	10,263	7,010	3,253	5,832
	% Change					
	1961/1951	10.5	1.3	—13.8	62.4	31.6
Grey	1951	58,960	32,980	24,066	8,914	25,980
	1956	60,971	33,305	23,815	9,490	27,666
	1961	62,005	31,982	20,793	11,189	30,023
	% Change					
	1961/1951	5.2	—3.0	—13.6	25.5	15.6
Simcoe	1951	106,482	57,540	24,894	32,646	48,942
	1956	127,016	66,682	25,524	41,158	60,334
	1961	141,271	69,279	20,608	48,671	71,992
	% Change					
	1961/1951	32.7	20.4	—17.2	49.1	47.1
Sub-total	1951	221,319	129,143	75,889	53,254	92,176
	1956	245,626	139,309	76,184	63,125	106,317
	1961	262,407	139,552	64,952	74,600	122,855
	% Change					
	1961/1951	18.6	8.1	—14.4	40.1	33.3
B — Highlands						
Muskoka	1951	24,713	15,738	2,929	12,809	8,975
	1956	25,134	16,220	2,332	13,888	8,914
	1961	26,705	17,512	2,039	15,473	9,193
	% Change					
	1961/1951	8.1	11.3	—30.4	20.8	2.4
Parry Sound	1951	27,371	22,188	6,891	15,297	5,183
	1956	28,095	21,553	5,390	16,163	6,542
	1961	29,632	20,284	3,978	16,306	9,348
	% Change					
	1961/1951	8.3	—8.6	—42.3	6.6	80.4
Sub-total	1951	52,084	37,926	9,820	28,106	14,158
	1956	53,229	37,773	7,722	30,051	15,456
	1961	56,337	37,796	6,017	31,779	18,541
	% Change					
	1961/1951	8.2	—0.3	—38.7	13.1	31.0
Total, Georgian Bay Region	1951	273,403	167,069	85,709	81,360	106,334
	1956	298,855	177,082	83,906	93,176	121,773
	1961	318,744	177,348	70,969	106,379	141,396
	% Change					
	1961/1951	16.6	6.2	—17.2	30.8	33.0
Province of Ontario	1951	4,597,542	1,221,717	638,680	583,037	3,375,825
	1956	5,404,933	1,302,014	632,153	669,861	4,102,919
	1961	6,236,092	1,294,864	502,632	792,232	4,941,228
	% Change					
	1961/1951	35.6	6.0	—21.3	35.9	46.4

¹ 1956 Definitions.

Note: The definition of rural and urban for the 1961 Census was substantially the same as that used in 1956. Briefly, the 1961 definition specified that all cities, towns and villages of 1,000 and over, whether incorporated or not, were classed as urban, as well as the urbanized fringes of (a) cities classed as metropolitan areas, (b) those classed as other major urban areas, and (c) certain smaller cities, if the city together with its urbanized fringe was 10,000 population or over. The remainder of the population was classed as rural. The main differences from 1956 result from the exclusion of any non-urbanized fringes within metropolitan areas, and the inclusion of urbanized fringes adjoining those smaller cities covered in (c) above.

The classification of "rural farm" comprises all persons living in dwellings situated on farms in rural localities. A farm for 1961 is defined as a holding of one or more acres with sales of agricultural products of \$50 or more. This differs from 1956 when a farm was defined as a holding of: (1) three acres or more in size or (2) from one to three acres with agricultural production in 1955 valued at \$250 or more. A sizeable part of the decrease shown for the rural population in 1961 is due to this change in farm definition.

POPULATION BY CITIZENSHIP, BIRTHPLACE AND PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION,
COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1961

	Country of Citizenship		Total	Country of Birth		Before 1921	Period of Immigration					
	Canada	Other		Canada	Other		1921-30	1931-40	1941-45	1946-50	1951-55	1956-61
A — Blue Water												
Bruce	42,409	627	43,036	40,621	2,415	788	373	87	50	341	455	321
Dufferin	15,455	640	16,095	14,378	1,717	374	252	36	24	289	451	291
Grey	60,650	1,355	62,005	57,564	4,441	1,328	597	116	69	612	1,030	689
Simcoe	135,037	6,234	141,271	123,763	17,508	4,163	2,495	525	323	2,334	3,994	3,674
Sub-total	253,551	8,856	262,407	236,326	26,081	6,653	3,717	764	466	3,576	5,930	4,975
B — Highlands												
Muskoka	26,220	485	26,705	24,112	2,593	1,193	512	77	45	235	274	257
Parry Sound	29,113	519	29,632	27,386	2,246	917	503	84	32	227	227	256
Sub-total	55,333	1,004	56,337	51,498	4,839	2,110	1,015	161	77	462	501	513
Total, Georgian Bay Region	308,884	9,860	318,744	287,824	30,920	8,763	4,732	925	543	4,038	6,431	5,488

¹ Includes the first five months only of 1961.

POPULATION BY BIRTHPLACE, COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS
GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1961

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Germany</u>	<u>Poland</u>	<u>U.S.S.R.</u>	<u>Other European Countries</u>	<u>All Other Countries</u>
A — Blue Water									
Bruce	43,036	40,621	1,179	317	243	59	48	507	62
Dufferin	16,095	14,378	795	107	123	61	88	520	23
Grey	62,005	57,564	2,060	517	520	107	143	1,014	80
Simcoe	141,271	123,763	8,542	1,132	1,397	626	490	4,891	430
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Sub-total	262,407	236,326	12,576	2,073	2,283	853	769	6,932	595
B — Highlands									
Muskoka	26,705	24,112	1,574	260	133	50	60	465	51
Parry Sound	29,632	27,386	1,041	256	136	50	64	639	60
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Sub-total	56,337	51,498	2,615	516	269	100	124	1,104	111
Total, Georgian Bay Region	<u>318,744</u>	<u>287,824</u>	<u>15,191</u>	<u>2,589</u>	<u>2,552</u>	<u>953</u>	<u>893</u>	<u>8,036</u>	<u>706</u>
Per cent of Region	100.0	90.3	4.8	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	2.5	0.2

POPULATION BY OFFICIAL LANGUAGE AND BY MOTHER TONGUE,
COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1961

		<u>Total</u>	<u>Official Language</u>				<u>Mother Tongue</u>		
			<u>English Only</u>	<u>French Only</u>	<u>English and French</u>	<u>Neither English nor French</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>Other</u>
A — Blue Water									
Bruce	No.	43,036	42,699	18	260	59	40,296	74	2,666
	%	(100.00)	(99.22)	(0.04)	(0.60)	(0.14)	(93.63)	(0.17)	(6.19)
Dufferin	No.	16,095	15,892	6	157	40	15,215	41	839
	%	(100.00)	(98.74)	(0.04)	(0.98)	(0.25)	(94.53)	(0.25)	(5.21)
Grey	No.	62,005	61,390	25	450	140	58,942	140	2,923
	%	(100.00)	(99.01)	(0.04)	(0.73)	(0.23)	(95.06)	(0.23)	(4.71)
Simcoe	No.	141,271	130,707	861	9,168	535	125,230	7,552	8,489
	%	(100.00)	(92.52)	(0.61)	(6.49)	(0.38)	(88.65)	(5.35)	(6.01)
Sub-total	No.	262,407	250,688	910	10,035	774	239,683	7,807	14,917
	%	(100.00)	(95.53)	(0.35)	(3.82)	(0.29)	(91.34)	(2.98)	(5.68)
B — Highlands									
Muskoka	No.	26,705	25,672	40	761	232	25,112	456	1,137
	%	(100.00)	(96.13)	(0.15)	(2.85)	(0.87)	(94.03)	(1.71)	(4.26)
Parry Sound	No.	29,632	27,987	54	1,529	62	26,979	1,009	1,644
	%	(100.00)	(94.45)	(0.18)	(5.16)	(0.21)	(91.05)	(3.41)	(5.55)
Sub-total	No.	56,337	53,659	94	2,290	294	52,091	1,465	2,781
	%	(100.00)	(95.25)	(0.17)	(4.06)	(0.52)	(92.46)	(2.60)	(4.94)
Total, Georgian Bay Region ..	No.	318,744	304,347	1,004	12,325	1,068	291,774	9,272	17,698
	%	(100.00)	(95.48)	(0.31)	(3.87)	(0.34)	(91.54)	(2.91)	(5.55)

POPULATION BY SPECIFIED ETHNIC GROUPS, COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS,
GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1961

		British Isles	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Nether-lands	Polish	Russian	Scandi-navian	Ukrainian	Other European	Asiatic	Indian and Eskimo	Other and Not Stated	Total
A — Blue Water																
Bruce	No.	29,433	672	10,089	56	7	901	177	22	165	53	274	43	934	210	43,036
	%	(68.4)	(1.6)	(23.4)	(0.1)	*	(2.1)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.6)	(0.1)	(2.2)	(0.5)	(100.0)
Dufferin	No.	13,985	163	556	63	—	710	95	24	102	82	209	16	2	88	16,095
	%	(86.9)	(1.0)	(3.5)	(0.4)	—	(4.4)	(0.6)	(0.1)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(1.3)	(0.1)	*	(0.5)	(100.0)
Grey	No.	48,865	1,120	8,459	84	46	1,441	198	55	315	115	670	94	41	502	62,005
	%	(78.8)	(1.8)	(13.6)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(2.3)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(1.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(100.0)
Simcoe	No.	102,947	15,022	4,703	1,237	177	5,464	1,369	215	1,062	1,000	2,924	288	552	4,311	141,271
	%	(72.9)	(10.6)	(3.3)	(0.9)	(0.1)	(3.9)	(1.0)	(0.2)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(2.1)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(3.1)	(100.0)
Sub-total	No.	195,230	16,977	23,807	1,440	230	8,516	1,839	316	1,644	1,250	4,077	441	1,529	5,111	262,407
	%	(74.4)	(6.5)	(9.1)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(3.2)	(0.7)	(0.1)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(1.6)	(0.2)	(0.6)	(1.9)	(100.0)
B — Highlands																
Muskoka	No.	21,293	1,590	1,376	289	27	574	151	31	297	96	338	40	327	276	26,705
	%	(79.7)	(6.0)	(5.2)	(1.1)	(0.1)	(2.1)	(0.6)	(0.1)	(1.1)	(0.4)	(1.3)	(0.1)	(1.2)	(1.0)	(100.0)
Parry Sound	No.	20,357	3,110	2,316	440	18	769	240	84	446	156	712	73	792	119	29,632
	%	(68.7)	(10.5)	(7.8)	(1.5)	(0.1)	(2.6)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(1.5)	(0.5)	(2.4)	(0.2)	(2.7)	(0.4)	(100.0)
Sub-total	No.	41,650	4,700	3,692	729	45	1,343	391	115	743	252	1,050	113	1,119	395	56,337
	%	(73.9)	(8.3)	(6.6)	(1.3)	(0.1)	(2.4)	(0.7)	(0.2)	(1.3)	(0.4)	(1.9)	(0.2)	(2.0)	(0.7)	(100.0)
Total, Georgian Bay Region	No.	236,880	21,677	27,499	2,169	275	9,859	2,230	431	2,387	1,502	5,127	554	2,648	5,506	318,744
	%	(74.3)	(6.8)	(8.6)	(0.7)	(0.1)	(3.1)	(0.7)	(0.1)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(1.6)	(0.2)	(0.8)	(1.7)	(100.0)

* Less than 0.05 per cent.
Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

POPULATION BY SPECIFIED RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS, COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS,
GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1961

A — Blue Water		Total	Anglican Church of Canada	Baptist	Greek Orthodox	Jewish	Lutheran	Mennonites	Pentecostal	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	Ukrainian (Greek Catholic)	United Church of Canada	Other
Bruce	No.	43,036	3,908	1,973	24	15	2,607	37	707	8,013	8,148	15	15,352	2,237
	%	(100.0)	(9.1)	(4.6)	(0.1)	*	(6.1)	(0.1)	(1.6)	(18.6)	(18.9)	*	(35.7)	(5.2)
Dufferin	No.	16,095	3,229	476	43	6	183	1	179	2,158	728	35	7,830	1,227
	%	(100.0)	(20.1)	(3.0)	(0.3)	*	(1.1)	*	(1.1)	(13.4)	(4.5)	(0.2)	(48.6)	(7.6)
Grey	No.	62,005	7,151	4,010	107	99	5,393	252	1,033	8,223	5,170	17	25,559	4,991
	%	(100.0)	(11.5)	(6.5)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(8.7)	(0.4)	(1.7)	(13.3)	(8.3)	*	(41.2)	(8.0)
Simcoe	No.	141,271	29,717	6,329	370	266	1,477	256	770	19,458	31,550	246	43,198	7,634
	%	(100.0)	(21.0)	(4.5)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(1.0)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(13.8)	(22.3)	(0.2)	(30.6)	(5.4)
Sub-total	No.	262,407	44,005	12,788	544	386	9,660	546	2,689	37,852	45,596	313	91,939	16,089
	%	(100.0)	(16.8)	(4.9)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(3.7)	(0.2)	(1.0)	(14.4)	(17.4)	(0.1)	(35.0)	(6.1)
B — Highlands														
Muskoka	No.	26,705	6,864	1,740	43	42	293	2	657	2,675	3,489	24	9,110	1,766
	%	(100.0)	(25.7)	(6.5)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(1.1)	*	(2.5)	(10.0)	(13.1)	(0.1)	(34.1)	(6.6)
Parry Sound	No.	29,632	4,067	1,123	41	17	592	15	627	2,037	6,350	33	12,710	2,020
	%	(100.0)	(13.7)	(3.8)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(2.0)	(0.1)	(2.1)	(6.9)	(21.4)	(0.1)	(42.9)	(6.8)
Sub-total	No.	56,337	10,931	2,863	84	59	885	17	1,284	4,712	9,839	57	21,820	3,786
	%	(100.0)	(19.4)	(5.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(1.6)	*	(2.3)	(8.4)	(17.5)	(0.1)	(38.7)	(6.7)
Total, Georgian Bay Region	No.	318,744	54,936	15,651	628	445	10,545	563	3,973	42,564	55,435	370	113,759	19,875
	%	(100.0)	(17.2)	(4.9)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(3.3)	(0.2)	(1.2)	(13.4)	(17.4)	(0.1)	(35.7)	(6.2)
Total, Ontario	No.	6,236,092	1,117,862	250,343	83,565	109,344	242,636	30,948	48,168	491,436	1,873,110	46,804	1,640,564	301,312
	%	(100.0)	(17.9)	(4.0)	(1.3)	(1.8)	(3.9)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(7.9)	(30.0)	(0.8)	(26.3)	(4.8)

* Less than 0.05 per cent.
Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS,
GEORGIAN BAY REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1951 TO 1961

		Live Births		Marriages		Deaths	
		No.	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n	No.	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n	No.	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n
A — Blue Water							
Bruce	1951	974	23.6	296	7.2	532	12.9
	1956	938	22.3	310	7.4	539	12.8
	1960	932	21.8	311	7.3	522	12.2
	1961	998	23.2	306	7.1	541	12.6
Dufferin	1951	329	22.6	111	7.6	168	11.5
	1956	358	23.0	113	7.3	185	11.9
	1960	313	19.1	87	5.4	185	11.3
	1961	317	19.7	107	6.6	178	11.1
Grey	1951	1,283	21.8	449	7.6	773	13.1
	1956	1,352	22.2	420	6.9	694	11.4
	1960	1,249	20.0	410	6.6	689	11.0
	1961	1,162	18.7	435	7.0	670	10.8
Simcoe	1951	2,514	23.6	832	7.8	1,129	10.6
	1956	3,308	26.0	892	7.0	1,209	9.5
	1960	3,412	25.0	918	6.7	1,261	9.2
	1961	3,490	24.7	944	6.7	1,269	9.0
Sub-total	1951	5,100	23.0	1,688	7.6	2,602	11.8
	1956	5,956	24.2	1,735	7.1	2,627	10.7
	1960	5,906	22.9	1,726	6.7	2,657	10.3
	1961	5,967	22.7	1,792	6.8	2,658	10.1
B — Highlands							
Muskoka	1951	537	21.7	194	7.9	279	11.3
	1956	610	24.3	208	8.3	249	9.9
	1960	583	22.2	195	7.4	285	10.8
	1961	569	21.3	179	6.7	265	9.9
Parry Sound	1951	697	25.5	215	7.9	273	10.0
	1956	752	26.8	232	8.3	290	10.3
	1960	749	25.0	216	7.2	291	9.7
	1961	721	24.3	227	7.7	288	9.7
Sub-total	1951	1,234	23.7	409	7.9	552	10.6
	1956	1,362	25.6	440	8.3	539	10.1
	1960	1,332	23.7	411	7.3	576	10.2
	1961	1,290	22.9	406	7.2	553	9.8
Total, Georgian Bay Region ..	1953	6,334	23.2	2,097	7.7	3,154	11.5
	1956	7,318	24.5	2,175	7.3	3,166	10.6
	1960	7,238	23.0	2,137	6.8	3,233	10.3
	1961	7,257	22.8	2,198	6.9	3,211	10.1

Note: In 1951, births, marriages and deaths are by place of residence. In subsequent years, births are by place of residence of mothers, marriages by place of occurrence and deaths by place of residence.

HOUSEHOLDS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD,
COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1961

	Number of Households	Average No. of Persons per Household
A — Blue Water		
Bruce	12,082	3.5
Dufferin	4,574	3.4
Grey	18,028	3.4
Simcoe	36,560	3.7
Sub-total	71,244	3.5
B — Highlands		
Muskoka	7,535	3.4
Parry Sound	7,766	3.6
Sub-total	15,301	3.5
Total, Georgian Bay Region	<u>86,545</u>	3.5

HOUSEHOLDS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD,
INCORPORATED CENTRES OVER 1,000 POPULATION,
GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1951, 1956 AND 1961

	Number of Households			Average Number of Persons Per Household	
	1951	1961	% Change 1961/1951	1951	1961
Bruce					
Chesley	542	570	5.2	3.1	2.8
Kincardine	802	915	14.1	3.3	3.0
Southampton	522	564	8.0	3.2	3.1
Warton	598	640	7.0	3.3	3.2
Dufferin					
Orangeville	990	1,370	38.4	3.3	3.2
Shelburne	416	413	— 0.7	2.8	2.9
Grey					
Hanover	1,033	1,351	30.8	3.4	3.2
Markdale	301	332	10.3	3.0	3.1
Meaford	1,018	1,246	22.4	3.1	3.0
Owen Sound	4,466	5,151	15.3	3.6	3.3
Thornbury	*	365	*	*	3.0
Simcoe					
Alliston	603	891	47.8	3.3	3.2
Barrie	3,522	5,958	69.2	3.5	3.5
Bradford	426	628	47.4	3.4	3.7
Collingwood	2,191	2,487	13.5	3.3	3.3
Midland	1,957	2,400	22.6	3.6	3.5
Orillia	3,430	4,226	23.2	3.5	3.5
Penetanguishene	1,044	1,183	13.3	4.1	4.0
Port McNicoll	*	285	*	*	3.6
Stayner	418	523	25.1	3.1	3.2
Muskoka					
Bracebridge	772	849	10.0	3.5	3.3
Gravenhurst	885	930	5.1	3.4	3.2
Huntsville	945	960	1.6	3.5	3.2
Parry Sound					
Parry Sound	1,363	1,647	20.8	3.8	3.6
Powassan	*	282	*	*	3.6

* Not available.

Note: A household as defined in the census consists of a person or group of persons occupying one dwelling. It usually consists of a family group, with or without lodgers, employees, etc. However, it may consist of a group of unrelated persons, or two or more families sharing a dwelling, or of one person living alone. Every person is a member of some household and the number of households equals the number of occupied dwellings.

FACTORS IN THE GROWTH OF POPULATION, COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS,
GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1951 TO 1961 AND 1956 TO 1961

	Population 1951	1951-1961				Percentage of 1951 Population		Population		1956-1961		Percentage of 1956 Population			
		Actual Increase	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Actual Increase	Natural Increase	Net Migration	1956	1961	Actual Increase	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Actual Increase	Natural Increase	Net Migration
A — Blue Water															
Bruce	41,311	1,725	4,424	— 2,699	4.2	10.7	— 6.5	42,070	43,036	966	2,045	—1,079	2.3	4.9	—2.6
Dufferin	14,566	1,529	1,511	18	10.5	10.4	0.1	15,569	16,095	526	736	— 210	3.4	4.7	—1.3
Grey	58,960	3,045	6,499	— 3,454	5.2	11.0	— 5.9	60,971	62,005	1,034	3,034	—2,000	1.7	5.0	—3.3
Simcoe	106,482	34,789	20,362	14,427	32.7	19.1	13.5	127,016	141,271	14,255	10,906	3,349	11.2	8.6	2.6
Sub-total	221,319	41,088	32,796	8,292	18.6	14.8	3.7	245,626	262,407	16,781	16,721	60	6.8	6.8	*
B — Highlands															
Muskoka	24,713	1,992	3,288	— 1,296	8.1	13.3	— 5.2	25,134	26,705	1,571	1,597	— 26	6.3	6.4	—0.1
Parry Sound	27,371	2,261	4,474	— 2,213	8.3	16.3	— 8.1	28,095	29,632	1,537	2,207	— 670	5.5	7.9	—2.4
Sub-total	52,084	4,253	7,762	— 3,509	8.2	14.9	— 6.7	53,229	56,337	3,108	3,804	— 696	5.8	7.1	—1.3
Total, Georgian Bay Region	273,403	45,341	40,558	4,783	16.6	14.8	1.7	298,855	318,744	19,889	20,525	— 636	6.7	6.9	0.2

* Less than 0.05 per cent.

**POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER, BY SEX, IN AND NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE,
COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1961**

		Population 15 Years and Over			Labour Force 15 Years and Over			Labour Force 15 Years and Over as Percentage of Population 15 Years and Over
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	
A — Blue Water								
Bruce		14,945	14,137	29,082	11,478	3,292	14,770	50.8
Dufferin		5,610	5,429	11,039	4,525	1,480	6,005	54.4
Grey		21,533	21,374	42,907	17,025	6,020	23,045	53.7
Simcoe		47,188	45,539	92,727	36,440	12,579	49,019	52.9
Sub-total		89,276	86,479	175,755	69,468	23,371	92,839	52.8
B — Highlands								
Muskoka		9,130	9,215	18,345	6,787	2,237	9,024	49.2
Parry Sound		10,208	9,342	19,550	7,490	2,210	9,700	49.6
Sub-total		19,338	18,557	37,895	14,277	4,447	18,724	49.4
Total, Georgian Bay Region		108,614	105,036	213,650	83,745	27,818	111,563	52.2
% of Total		50.8	49.2	100.0	75.1	24.9	100.0	

**WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, GROUPED BY EARNINGS DURING 12 MONTHS
PRIOR TO JUNE 1, 1961, COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS, GEORGIAN BAY REGION**

	Total Wage and Salary Earners	Under \$1,000-	\$1,000- \$1,999	\$2,000- \$2,999	\$3,000- \$3,999	\$4,000- \$5,999	\$6,000- \$9,999	\$10,000 +	Not Stated
A — Blue Water									
Bruce	8,096	1,705	1,715	2,024	1,385	741	234	27	265
Dufferin	3,143	765	569	570	557	401	135	12	134
Grey	14,319	2,600	2,716	3,091	2,905	1,912	527	64	504
Simcoe	39,160	6,132	6,097	7,699	8,527	7,272	1,956	260	1,217
Sub-total	64,718	11,202	11,097	13,384	13,374	10,326	2,852	363	2,120
B — Highlands									
Muskoka	6,942	1,456	1,344	1,516	1,225	907	237	25	232
Parry Sound	7,305	1,507	1,516	1,391	1,286	1,066	248	19	272
Sub-total	14,247	2,963	2,860	2,907	2,511	1,973	485	44	504
Total, Georgian Bay									
Region	78,965	14,165	13,957	16,291	15,885	12,299	3,337	407	2,624
% of Total	100.0	18.0	17.7	20.6	20.1	15.6	4.2	0.5	3.3

OCCUPATION DIVISIONS OF THE LABOUR FORCE BY SEX,
COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1961

		Total, All Occupations ¹	Mana- gerial	Profes- sional and Technical	Clerical	Sales	Service and Recreation	Transport and Communi- cation	Farmers and Farm Workers	Loggers and Related Workers	Fishermen, Trappers and Hunters	Miners, Quarry- men and Related Workers	Craftsmen, Production Process and Related Workers	Labourers, Not Elsewhere Specified	Occupation Not Stated
A — Blue Water															
Bruce	Male	11,478	1,125	428	279	364	372	794	4,681	25	66	19	2,577	517	231
	Female	3,292	147	472	394	359	804	141	598	—	—	1	289	43	44
Dufferin	Total	14,770	1,272	900	673	723	1,176	935	5,279	25	66	20	2,866	560	275
	Male	4,525	379	179	129	195	172	303	2,022	5	3	10	855	194	79
	Female	1,480	50	213	208	135	344	73	357	—	—	—	53	18	29
	Total	6,005	429	392	337	330	516	376	2,379	5	3	10	908	212	108
Grey	Male	17,025	1,473	729	605	783	764	1,231	5,895	30	19	21	4,288	862	325
	Female	6,020	174	782	1,002	536	1,236	149	1,182	—	—	—	763	96	100
	Total	23,045	1,647	1,511	1,607	1,319	2,000	1,380	7,077	30	19	21	5,051	958	425
	Male	36,440	3,503	1,694	1,556	1,668	6,667	2,842	5,600	67	5	42	9,765	2,166	865
Simcoe	Female	12,579	468	1,849	2,620	1,200	3,473	357	772	—	—	—	1,454	175	211
	Total	49,019	3,971	3,543	4,176	2,868	10,140	3,199	6,372	67	5	42	11,219	2,341	1,076
Sub-total	Male	69,468	6,480	3,030	2,569	3,010	7,975	5,170	18,198	127	93	92	17,485	3,739	1,500
	Female	23,371	839	3,316	4,224	2,230	5,857	720	2,909	—	—	1	2,559	332	384
	Total	92,839	7,319	6,346	6,793	5,240	13,832	5,890	21,107	127	93	93	20,044	4,071	1,884
B — Highlands															
Muskoka	Male	6,787	1,003	291	257	348	526	686	523	88	3	25	2,138	725	169
	Female	2,237	202	275	424	221	838	66	45	—	—	—	85	23	58
	Total	9,024	1,210	566	681	569	1,364	752	568	88	3	25	2,223	748	227
Parry Sound	Male	7,490	848	281	262	283	527	792	841	295	15	71	2,176	854	245
	Female	2,210	168	291	322	212	898	82	136	—	1	—	28	28	44
	Total	9,700	1,016	572	584	495	1,425	874	977	295	16	71	2,204	882	289
Sub-total	Male	14,277	1,856	572	519	631	1,053	1,478	1,364	383	18	96	4,314	1,579	414
	Female	4,447	370	566	746	433	1,736	148	181	—	1	—	113	51	102
	Total	18,724	2,226	1,138	1,265	1,064	2,789	1,626	1,545	383	19	96	4,427	1,630	516
Total, Georgian Bay															
Region	Male	83,745	8,336	3,602	3,088	3,641	9,028	6,648	19,562	510	111	188	21,799	5,318	1,914
	Female	27,818	1,209	3,882	4,970	2,663	7,593	868	3,090	—	1	1	2,672	383	486
	Total	111,563	9,545	7,484	8,058	6,304	16,621	7,516	22,652	510	112	189	24,471	5,701	2,400
	% of Total	(100.0)	(8.6)	(6.7)	(7.2)	(5.7)	(14.9)	(6.7)	(20.3)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(21.8)	(5.1)	(2.2)

¹Excludes a few persons seeking work who have never been employed.

INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND MAJOR GROUPS OF THE LABOUR FORCE BY SEX, COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1961

	Manufacturing														Con- struction
	Total, All Industries ¹	Agri- culture	Fores- try	Fish- ing and Trap- ping	Mines (incl. milling) and Quarries	Total	Foods and Bever- ages	Textile and Cloth- ing	Wood and Furni- ture	Paper and Allied Indus- tries	Printing and Publish- ing	Primary Metal Indus- tries	Metal Fabri- cating and Machinery	Other Manu- facturing	
A — Blue Water															
Bruce	11,478	4,674	33	68	18	2,099	500	49	1,053	6	55	11	136	289	916
Female	3,292	607	—	—	—	437	113	77	88	5	18	—	15	121	12
Total	14,770	5,281	33	68	18	2,536	613	126	1,141	11	73	11	151	410	928
Dufferin	4,525	2,035	13	4	30	489	172	7	30	2	23	9	56	190	391
Male	1,480	367	—	1	1	68	31	3	—	3	6	—	3	22	5
Female	6,005	2,402	13	5	31	557	203	10	30	5	29	9	59	212	396
Grey	17,025	5,872	79	13	37	3,673	652	147	1,487	9	286	63	521	508	1,259
Male	6,020	1,197	1	1	3	1,138	132	151	178	—	212	8	130	327	13
Female	23,045	7,069	80	14	40	4,811	784	298	1,665	9	498	71	651	835	1,272
Simcoe	36,440	5,500	206	9	93	7,328	1,149	144	791	21	236	289	1,477	3,221	3,061
Male	12,579	852	10	—	—	2,045	354	277	77	4	83	10	184	1,056	42
Female	49,019	6,352	216	9	93	9,373	1,503	421	868	25	319	299	1,661	4,277	3,103
Sub-total ..	69,468	18,081	331	94	178	13,589	2,473	347	3,361	38	600	372	2,190	4,208	5,627
Male	23,371	3,023	11	2	4	3,688	630	508	343	12	319	18	332	1,526	72
Female	92,839	21,104	342	96	182	17,277	3,103	855	3,704	50	919	390	2,522	5,734	5,699
B — Highlands															
Muskoka	6,787	389	77	7	12	973	143	8	442	1	40	5	23	311	1,125
Male	2,237	54	—	—	—	146	26	6	9	—	8	—	1	96	16
Female	9,024	443	77	7	12	1,119	169	14	451	1	48	5	24	407	1,141
Parry	7,490	798	416	25	48	1,213	74	2	527	28	31	7	33	511	942
Sound	2,210	141	8	1	—	66	19	1	13	1	8	1	1	22	15
Female	9,700	939	424	26	48	1,279	93	3	540	29	39	8	34	533	957
Sub-total ..	14,277	1,187	493	32	60	2,186	217	10	969	29	71	12	56	822	2,067
Male	4,447	195	8	1	—	212	45	7	22	1	16	1	2	118	31
Female	18,724	1,382	501	33	60	2,398	262	17	991	30	87	13	58	940	2,098
Total, Georgian	83,745	19,268	824	126	238	15,775	2,690	357	4,330	67	671	384	2,246	5,030	7,694
Bay Region	27,818	3,218	19	3	4	3,900	675	515	365	13	335	19	334	1,644	103
Female	111,563	22,486	843	129	242	19,675	3,365	872	4,695	80	1,006	403	2,580	6,674	7,797
% of Total	(100.0)	(20.2)	(0.8)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(17.6)	(3.0)	(0.8)	(4.2)	(0.1)	(0.9)	(0.4)	(2.3)	(6.0)	(7.0)

¹ Excludes a few people seeking work who have never been employed.

INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND MAJOR GROUPS OF THE LABOUR FORCE BY SEX, COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS,
GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1961 (Cont'd)

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1949 TO 1962

(1949 = 100)													
	<u>Av.</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
A — Blue Water													
1949							98.8						
1952							102.2						
1955	98.9	95.0	94.8	95.4	95.0	96.0	97.6	96.6	99.6	103.6	105.5	105.9	102.1
1956	110.1	101.9	104.7	106.8	108.0	109.3	112.1	110.6	112.0	113.9	117.3	114.5	110.5
1957	114.6	110.1	111.0	112.2	112.6	116.0	118.2	116.2	117.1	118.0	119.2	115.6	109.4
1958	111.9	106.3	106.4	108.6	110.6	112.4	113.1	113.2	113.9	114.9	117.9	115.7	110.2
1959	114.3	108.7	110.8	110.8	112.1	113.4	115.4	115.8	116.3	118.1	120.3	117.8	112.5
1960	112.4	112.9	112.5	113.0	113.6	113.1	113.6	113.3	114.1	112.1	114.1	111.9	104.0
1961	111.7	104.9	105.2	108.0	108.1	109.8	111.7	113.2	114.8	117.9	118.8	117.0	111.4
1962	121.8	112.1	112.9	116.1	117.2	120.2	124.2	124.7	124.5	127.0	128.6	133.1	120.9
B — Highlands													
1949							118.1						
1952							105.7						
1955	95.5	82.7	81.8	83.8	94.7	106.4	110.2	106.3	112.0	100.6	92.3	89.9	85.3
1956	103.7	86.7	91.1	92.8	96.0	107.1	112.3	117.6	112.2	115.0	110.2	104.4	98.8
1957	102.4	102.0	99.0	99.6	111.6	118.0	113.8	111.9	110.7	103.3	93.7	80.9	84.1
1958	91.8	81.6	83.8	82.3	92.0	97.8	96.8	102.7	101.1	94.4	94.1	87.8	87.4
1959	91.4	84.1	89.3	86.9	91.3	95.6	97.3	97.8	100.8	93.0	94.0	85.3	81.1
1960	78.3	75.7	75.4	71.7	79.1	86.0	88.1	83.4	83.2	81.3	73.8	72.6	68.8
1961	70.4	67.7	68.8	62.8	66.4	76.2	76.5	84.0	76.8	75.1	68.4	61.8	60.0
1962	65.6	59.6	61.0	59.3	60.6	71.2	74.0	72.4	71.8	69.2	68.7	60.2	58.6
Georgian Bay Region													
1949							101.3						
1952							102.6						
1955	98.5	93.5	93.3	94.0	94.9	97.3	99.1	97.8	101.1	103.2	104.0	104.0	100.1
1956	109.4	100.1	103.1	105.1	106.6	109.1	112.1	111.4	112.0	114.1	116.4	113.3	109.1
1957	113.2	109.1	109.5	110.7	112.5	116.2	117.7	115.7	116.3	116.2	116.2	111.6	106.4
1958	109.5	103.4	103.8	105.5	108.4	110.6	111.1	111.9	112.4	112.4	115.0	112.3	107.5
1959	111.6	105.7	108.2	108.0	109.6	111.2	113.3	113.7	114.4	115.1	117.1	113.9	108.7
1960	108.2	108.4	108.0	108.0	109.4	109.8	110.4	109.6	110.3	108.4	109.2	107.1	99.7
1961	106.7	100.4	100.8	102.5	103.0	105.8	107.4	109.6	110.1	112.6	112.6	110.2	105.1
1962	114.8	105.6	106.4	109.0	110.2	114.1	118.0	118.2	118.0	119.8	121.1	124.0	113.2

INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING,
 GEORGIAN BAY REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1949 TO 1962

(1949 = 100)													
	<u>Av.</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
A — Blue Water													
1949							95.7						
1952							133.4						
1955	143.7	135.2	138.2	136.7	138.6	139.3	140.3	138.1	143.9	153.0	156.7	159.9	144.8
1956	167.5	152.4	159.0	161.3	165.8	166.3	171.3	170.0	171.0	175.5	180.8	176.7	160.3
1957	181.2	169.7	174.1	177.4	177.7	185.7	187.2	183.5	186.2	188.9	191.4	187.1	165.7
1958	181.6	170.2	168.8	178.8	179.6	180.7	183.2	185.2	186.2	191.2	194.7	189.0	171.0
1959	192.6	180.7	186.6	185.5	189.3	191.3	194.1	194.5	197.9	200.1	204.9	201.0	185.2
1960	196.9	193.6	194.9	198.8	198.6	197.8	199.1	199.7	202.2	198.4	202.4	198.4	179.1
1961	202.6	188.4	190.8	197.6	198.0	197.9	200.8	202.2	206.4	216.9	218.7	213.5	200.1
1962	227.0	207.3	209.4	218.1	216.5	222.2	231.8	235.1	234.6	241.6	244.2	243.3	219.6
B — Highlands													
1949							113.9						
1952							131.7						
1955	135.2	114.2	113.0	114.6	128.2	146.9	158.0	154.8	157.0	143.3	134.0	128.2	129.9
1956	156.7	126.5	135.2	134.0	142.4	156.7	171.5	181.1	171.1	175.8	176.4	163.8	146.1
1957	165.4	163.2	157.0	157.1	175.9	192.3	183.2	178.5	175.8	168.5	156.7	143.4	133.6
1958	164.5	145.9	152.8	143.9	165.0	176.6	164.0	186.2	176.6	175.1	172.3	161.0	154.8
1959	165.6	159.2	167.8	157.9	160.4	171.7	178.4	175.8	190.1	168.6	166.5	152.9	137.9
1960	143.3	143.7	140.3	130.2	141.2	151.7	164.7	151.6	157.0	149.8	134.6	133.6	121.4
1961	129.1	127.4	124.2	117.9	124.3	146.1	142.4	153.6	143.2	134.6	122.5	110.4	102.1
1962	116.4	108.3	111.0	105.5	107.7	127.8	131.9	129.6	126.4	123.4	125.1	104.9	94.7
Georgian Bay Region													
1949							93.0						
1952							133.2						
1955	142.6	132.6	135.0	133.9	137.3	140.2	142.4	140.1	145.5	151.8	153.9	156.0	142.9
1956	166.2	149.2	156.0	157.9	162.9	165.1	171.3	171.3	171.0	175.5	180.3	175.1	158.6
1957	179.3	168.9	172.0	174.9	177.4	186.5	186.7	182.9	185.4	186.4	187.2	181.8	161.8
1958	179.5	167.3	166.9	174.6	177.9	180.2	180.8	185.3	185.1	189.2	191.9	185.6	169.0
1959	189.3	178.0	184.3	182.1	185.7	188.9	192.2	192.2	197.0	196.2	200.2	195.1	179.4
1960	190.3	187.5	188.2	190.2	191.4	192.0	194.8	193.7	196.6	192.4	194.0	190.4	171.9
1961	193.4	180.8	182.5	187.7	188.8	191.5	193.5	196.0	198.5	206.5	206.5	200.5	187.7
1962	213.0	194.8	197.0	203.9	202.8	210.2	219.2	221.7	220.9	226.6	229.1	225.8	203.8

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES, MANUFACTURING,
 GEORGIAN BAY REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1949 TO 1962

	<u>Av.</u> \$	<u>Jan.</u> \$	<u>Feb.</u> \$	<u>Mar.</u> \$	<u>Apr.</u> \$	<u>May</u> \$	<u>June</u> \$	<u>July</u> \$	<u>Aug.</u> \$	<u>Sept.</u> \$	<u>Oct.</u> \$	<u>Nov.</u> \$	<u>Dec.</u> \$
A — Blue Water													
1949							34.76						
1952							46.88						
1955	52.01	51.11	52.32	51.45	52.41	51.89	51.43	51.12	51.68	52.84	53.11	54.04	50.72
1956	54.42	53.51	54.34	54.05	54.94	54.43	54.69	54.99	54.64	55.12	55.18	55.22	51.96
1957	56.51	55.19	56.19	56.62	56.42	57.25	56.61	56.43	56.85	57.22	57.39	57.84	54.15
1958	57.97	57.23	56.70	58.83	58.04	57.47	57.92	58.49	58.45	59.49	59.05	58.43	55.48
1959	60.19	59.45	60.20	59.84	60.38	60.32	60.12	60.04	60.79	60.52	60.84	60.97	58.83
1960	62.40	61.20	61.82	62.75	62.34	62.25	62.44	62.79	63.11	62.95	63.12	62.80	61.27
1961	64.46	63.90	64.50	65.09	65.09	64.05	63.87	63.46	63.91	65.36	65.48	64.93	63.88
1962	66.30	65.81	66.03	66.88	65.75	65.76	66.36	67.05	67.03	67.68	67.57	65.03	64.59
B — Highlands													
1949							35.15						
1952							46.06						
1955	52.40	51.14	51.15	50.61	50.12	51.12	53.12	53.91	51.90	52.74	53.76	52.79	56.40
1956	55.97	54.02	54.95	53.59	55.03	54.36	56.73	57.19	56.66	56.81	59.50	58.08	54.75
1957	59.93	59.23	58.73	58.38	58.37	60.32	59.57	59.02	58.79	60.38	61.93	65.58	58.85
1958	66.15	66.21	67.50	64.73	66.42	66.58	62.43	66.85	64.37	68.36	67.52	67.62	65.23
1959	66.75	69.76	69.25	67.02	64.77	66.18	67.57	66.22	69.50	66.78	65.27	66.03	62.68
1960	66.89	69.99	68.52	66.23	65.12	64.32	68.19	66.31	68.81	67.19	66.52	67.13	64.36
1961	66.67	68.64	65.83	68.52	68.35	69.94	69.85	66.40	67.69	65.11	65.06	64.91	61.77
1962	64.42	66.03	66.07	64.61	64.48	65.18	64.71	65.00	63.99	64.77	66.16	63.32	58.68
Georgian Bay Region													
1949							34.82						
1952							46.77						
1955	52.05	51.11	52.19	51.36	52.13	51.79	51.65	51.49	51.71	52.83	53.18	53.91	51.29
1956	54.60	53.56	54.40	54.00	54.95	54.42	54.93	55.26	54.89	55.33	55.67	55.54	52.26
1957	56.87	55.64	56.46	56.81	56.65	57.62	56.94	56.72	57.19	57.55	57.82	58.50	54.59
1958	58.78	58.07	57.72	59.37	58.88	58.44	58.39	59.41	59.09	60.39	59.88	59.29	56.43
1959	60.84	60.43	61.10	60.54	60.82	60.93	60.89	60.68	61.71	61.13	61.27	61.42	59.17
1960	62.79	61.93	62.38	63.03	62.59	62.44	63.00	63.12	63.63	63.33	63.40	63.15	61.53
1961	64.65	64.29	64.61	65.34	65.34	64.56	64.21	63.74	64.24	65.34	65.45	64.93	63.73
1962	66.16	65.83	66.03	66.72	65.67	65.71	66.23	66.90	66.80	67.47	67.47	64.92	64.21

TAXPAYERS, INCOME AND AVERAGE INCOME, COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS,
 GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1951, 1959 AND 1960

	Number of Taxpayers			Total Income of Taxpayers				Average Income per Taxpayer			
	1951	1959	1960	1951	1959 (\$000's)	1960	% Change 1960/ 1951	1951 \$	1959 \$	1960 \$	% Change 1960/ 1951
A — Blue Water											
Bruce	4,160	6,410	6,243	12,079	22,912	22,148	83.4	2,904	3,574	3,548	22.2
Dufferin	1,270	2,376	2,523	3,355	9,229	9,993	197.9	2,642	3,884	3,961	49.9
Grey	7,220	10,809	11,118	19,663	38,173	42,747	117.4	2,723	3,532	3,845	41.2
Simcoe	14,390	27,693	26,639	41,017	101,222	99,755	143.2	2,850	3,655	3,745	31.4
Sub-total ..	27,040	47,288	46,523	76,114	171,536	174,643	129.4	2,815	3,627	3,754	33.4
B — Highlands											
Muskoka	3,220	5,308	5,389	9,463	19,559	20,845	120.3	2,939	3,685	3,868	31.6
Parry Sound ..	2,510	5,384	5,254	7,534	19,364	19,484	158.6	3,002	3,597	3,708	23.5
Sub-total ..	5,730	10,692	10,643	16,997	38,923	40,329	137.3	2,966	3,640	3,789	27.7
Total, Georgian Bay Region	32,770	57,980	57,166	93,111	210,459	214,972	130.9	2,841	3,630	3,760	32.3

DISTRIBUTION OF TAXABLE INCOMES BY INCOME CLASSES,
 COUNTIES, DISTRICTS AND SELECTED CENTRES, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1960

	Under \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$2,999	\$3,000 to \$3,999	\$4,000 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$5,999	\$6,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 and Over
A — Blue Water							
Bruce	1,040	2,060	1,380	780	480	380	123
Dufferin	400	520	640	420	260	240	43
Grey	1,960	2,380	3,120	1,900	660	840	258
Owen Sound	820	1,040	1,220	1,100	420	340	147
Simcoe	4,660	6,320	7,760	3,900	1,700	1,520	779
Barrie	760	1,240	1,600	920	560	560	216
Orillia	760	1,180	1,320	600	360	180	90
Sub-total	8,060	11,280	12,900	7,000	3,100	2,930	1,203
B — Highlands							
Muskoka	820	1,200	1,320	860	500	600	89
Parry Sound	920	1,180	1,420	900	360	330	94
Sub-total	1,740	2,380	2,740	1,760	860	930	183
Total, Georgian Bay Region	9,800	13,660	15,640	8,760	3,960	3,960	1,386

NUMBER, AREA AND AVERAGE AREA OF FARMS,
COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1951, 1956 AND 1961

		Total Number of Farms		Total Area of Farms		Average Area per Farm (Acres)
		Number	% of Ontario Total	Area (Acres)	% of Ontario Total	
A — Blue Water						
Bruce	1951	4,682	3.1	749,196	3.6	160.0
	1956	4,443	3.2	744,028	3.7	167.5
	1961	4,138	3.4	746,329	4.0	180.4
Dufferin	1951	2,132	1.4	327,762	1.6	153.7
	1956	2,031	1.4	309,992	1.6	152.6
	1961	1,875	1.5	300,289	1.6	160.2
Grey	1951	6,153	4.1	963,068	4.6	156.5
	1956	6,154	4.4	955,077	4.8	155.2
	1961	5,475	4.5	899,673	4.8	164.3
Simcoe	1951	5,789	3.9	777,432	3.7	134.3
	1956	5,588	4.0	759,358	3.8	135.9
	1961	4,831	4.0	704,874	3.8	145.9
Sub-total	1951	18,756	12.5	2,817,458	13.5	150.2
	1956	18,216	13.0	2,768,455	13.9	152.0
	1961	16,319	13.4	2,651,165	14.3	162.5
B — Highlands						
Muskoka	1951	655	0.4	132,678	0.6	202.6
	1956	486	0.3	101,087	0.5	208.0
	1961	391	0.3	92,749	0.5	237.2
Parry Sound	1951	1,541	1.0	389,127	1.9	252.5
	1956	1,213	0.9	304,339	1.5	250.9
	1961	853	0.7	251,510	1.4	294.9
Sub-total	1951	2,196	1.5	521,805	2.5	237.6
	1956	1,699	1.2	405,426	2.0	238.6
	1961	1,244	1.0	344,259	1.9	276.7
Total, Georgian Bay Region	1951	20,952	14.0	3,339,263	16.0	159.4
	1956	19,915	14.2	3,173,881	16.0	159.4
	1961	17,563	14.5	2,995,424	16.1	170.6

NUMBER, AREA AND USE OF FARMS,
COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1961

	Total Farms	Total Land Area	Total Area of All Farms	Improved Land	Under Crops	Improved Pasture	Summer Fallow	Other Improved Land	Unimproved Land	Woodland	Other Unimproved Land
	No.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
A — Blue Water											
Bruce	4,139	1,056,000	746,329	530,056	281,116	230,470	4,561	13,909	216,273	122,344	93,929
Dufferin	1,875	356,480	300,289	233,183	140,997	79,960	4,619	7,607	67,106	30,087	37,019
Grey	5,475	1,093,120	899,673	560,231	334,896	194,479	10,183	20,673	339,442	143,900	195,542
Simcoe	4,831	1,064,320	704,874	485,235	321,311	121,947	19,293	22,684	219,639	100,699	118,940
Sub-total	16,319	3,569,920	2,651,165	1,808,705	1,078,320	626,856	38,656	64,873	842,460	397,030	445,430
B — Highlands											
Muskoka	391	1,014,400	92,749	26,307	16,695	7,443	92	2,077	66,442	48,918	17,524
Parry Sound	853	2,775,040	251,510	61,189	39,756	17,099	459	3,875	190,321	151,254	39,067
Sub-total	1,244	3,789,440	344,259	87,496	56,451	24,542	551	5,952	256,763	200,172	56,591
Total, Georgian Bay Region	17,563	7,359,360	2,995,424	1,896,201	1,134,771	651,398	39,207	70,825	1,099,223	597,202	502,021
Total, Ontario	121,333	213,654,400	18,578,507	12,032,924	7,990,358	3,295,609	244,842	502,115	6,545,583	3,257,589	3,287,994
Georgian Bay Region as % of Ontario	14.5	3.4	16.1	15.8	14.2	19.8	16.0	14.1	16.8	18.3	15.3

FARM HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF FARM, COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1951, 1956 AND 1961

			Total Number of Farms	1-69 Acres	70-129 Acres	130-239 Acres	240-399 Acres	400-759 Acres	760 Acres and Over ¹
A — Blue Water									
Bruce	1951	No.	4,682	548	1,766	1,613	570	169	16
		%	(100.0)	(11.7)	(37.7)	(34.5)	(12.2)	(3.6)	(0.3)
	1956	No.	4,443	491	1,552	1,623	566	183	28
		%	(100.0)	(11.1)	(34.9)	(36.5)	(12.7)	(4.1)	(0.6)
	1961	No.	4,138	445	1,316	1,519	598	219	41
		%	(100.0)	(10.8)	(31.8)	(36.7)	(14.5)	(5.3)	(1.0)
Dufferin	1951	No.	2,132	168	862	829	227	46	—
		%	(100.0)	(7.9)	(40.4)	(38.9)	(10.6)	(2.2)	—
	1956	No.	2,031	163	823	800	214	31	—
		%	(100.0)	(8.0)	(40.5)	(39.4)	(10.5)	(1.5)	—
	1961	No.	1,875	148	703	735	240	49	—
		%	(100.0)	(7.9)	(37.5)	(39.2)	(12.8)	(2.6)	—
Grey	1951	No.	6,153	761	2,140	2,272	815	156	9
		%	(100.0)	(12.4)	(34.8)	(36.9)	(13.2)	(2.5)	(0.1)
	1956	No.	6,154	814	2,107	2,265	803	158	7
		%	(100.0)	(13.2)	(34.2)	(36.8)	(13.0)	(2.6)	(0.1)
	1961	No.	5,475	650	1,722	2,094	834	166	9
		%	(100.0)	(11.9)	(31.5)	(38.2)	(15.2)	(3.0)	(0.2)
Simcoe	1951	No.	5,789	1,159	2,207	1,796	520	100	7
		%	(100.0)	(20.0)	(38.1)	(31.0)	(9.0)	(1.7)	(0.1)
	1956	No.	5,588	1,157	2,058	1,711	547	107	8
		%	(100.0)	(20.7)	(36.8)	(30.6)	(9.8)	(1.9)	(0.1)
	1961	No.	4,831	884	1,683	1,574	569	108	13
		%	(100.0)	(18.3)	(34.8)	(32.6)	(11.8)	(2.2)	(0.3)
Sub-total	1951	No.	18,756	2,636	6,975	6,510	2,132	471	32
		%	(100.0)	(14.1)	(37.2)	(34.7)	(11.4)	(2.5)	(0.2)
	1956	No.	18,216	2,625	6,540	6,399	2,130	479	43
		%	(100.0)	(14.4)	(35.9)	(35.1)	(11.7)	(2.6)	(0.2)
	1961	No.	16,319	2,127	5,424	5,922	2,241	542	63
		%	(100.0)	(13.0)	(33.2)	(36.3)	(13.7)	(3.3)	(0.4)
B — Highlands									
Muskoka	1951	No.	655	61	190	213	128	58	5
		%	(100.0)	(9.3)	(29.0)	(32.5)	(19.5)	(8.9)	(0.8)
	1956	No.	486	30	145	167	96	42	6
		%	(100.0)	(6.2)	(29.8)	(34.4)	(19.8)	(8.6)	(1.2)
	1961	No.	391	28	81	142	87	47	6
		%	(100.0)	(7.2)	(20.7)	(36.3)	(22.3)	(12.0)	(1.5)
Parry Sound	1951	No.	1,541	104	270	531	368	239	29
		%	(100.0)	(6.7)	(17.5)	(34.5)	(23.9)	(15.5)	(1.9)
	1956	No.	1,213	54	235	447	277	184	16
		%	(100.0)	(4.5)	(19.4)	(36.9)	(22.8)	(15.2)	(1.3)
	1961	No.	853	37	97	279	238	173	29
		%	(100.0)	(4.3)	(11.4)	(32.7)	(27.9)	(20.3)	(3.4)
Sub-total	1951	No.	2,196	165	460	744	496	297	34
		%	(100.0)	(7.5)	(20.9)	(33.9)	(22.6)	(13.5)	(1.5)
	1956	No.	1,699	84	380	614	373	226	22
		%	(100.0)	(4.9)	(22.4)	(36.1)	(22.0)	(13.3)	(1.3)
	1961	No.	1,244	65	178	421	325	220	35
		%	(100.0)	(5.2)	(14.3)	(33.8)	(26.1)	(17.7)	(2.8)
Total, Georgian Bay Region	1951	No.	20,952	2,801	7,435	7,254	2,628	768	66
		%	(100.0)	(13.4)	(35.5)	(34.6)	(12.5)	(3.7)	(0.3)
	1956	No.	19,915	2,709	6,920	7,013	2,503	705	65
		%	(100.0)	(13.6)	(34.7)	(35.2)	(12.6)	(3.5)	(0.3)
	1961	No.	17,563	2,192	5,602	6,343	2,566	762	98
		%	(100.0)	(12.5)	(31.9)	(36.1)	(14.6)	(4.3)	(0.6)

¹Includes four farms of 1,600 acres and over — two in Bruce and one in each of Grey and Simcoe.

Note: For purposes of the 1961 Census, a farm is defined as a holding of one acre or more with sales of agricultural products during the past twelve months valued at \$50 or more. This definition is more restrictive than that used in 1956 and 1951. Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

CENSUS FARMS CLASSIFIED BY ECONOMIC CLASS OF FARM,
COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1961

	A — Blue Water					B — Highlands			Total Georgian Bay Region
	Bruce	Dufferin	Grey	Simcoe	Sub- Total	Mus- kota	Parry Sound	Sub- Total	
Total Number of Census Farms	4,138	1,875	5,475	4,831	16,319	391	853	1,244	17,563
Number of Commercial Farms	3,473	1,511	4,255	3,555	12,794	195	406	601	13,395
Value of Products Sold of:									
\$25,000 and Over	95	40	52	136	323	3	1	4	327
15,000 - 24,999	169	67	88	159	483	2	2	4	487
10,000 - 14,999	310	128	257	238	933	4	9	13	946
5,000 - 9,999	1,035	456	1,080	884	3,455	37	53	90	3,545
3,750 - 4,999	532	238	685	474	1,929	22	37	59	1,983
2,500 - 3,749	617	270	972	701	2,560	41	76	117	2,677
1,200 - 2,499	715	312	1,121	963	3,111	86	228	314	3,425
Number of Other Farms	665	364	1,220	1,276	3,525	196	447	643	4,168
Small Scale Farms ¹									
Part-time Farms	197	101	366	391	1,055	71	141	212	1,267
Other Small Scale Farms	263	121	471	386	1,241	52	179	231	1,472
Residential and Other									
Small Farms ²	205	142	383	497	1,227	73	127	200	1,427
Institutional Farms, etc. ..	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2

¹Value of products sold of \$250 - \$1,199.

²Value of products sold of less than \$250.

COMMERCIAL FARMS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF FARM,
COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1961

	A — Blue Water					B — Highlands			Total Georgian Bay Region
	Bruce	Dufferin	Grey	Simcoe	Sub- Total	Mus- kota	Parry Sound	Sub- Total	
Total Number of Commercial Farms	3,473	1,511	4,255	3,555	12,794	195	406	601	13,395
Dairy	537	132	483	490	1,642	92	117	209	1,851
Cattle, Hogs, Sheep									
(Excluding Dairy Farms)	2,629	1,180	3,357	2,226	9,392	70	183	253	9,645
Poultry	69	46	81	122	318	12	16	28	346
Wheat	—	—	—	24	24	—	—	—	24
Small Grains									
(Excluding Wheat Farms)	17	8	15	27	67	—	1	1	68
Field Crops, Other Than Small									
Grains	18	37	3	162	220	1	4	5	225
Fruits and Vegetables	2	4	81	216	303	3	2	5	308
Forestry	12	1	11	7	31	6	17	23	54
Miscellaneous Specialty	15	10	34	58	117	1	17	18	135
Mixed	174	93	190	223	680	10	49	59	739
Livestock Combination	161	82	174	176	593	8	38	46	639
Field Crops Combination	4	2	9	25	40	—	—	—	40
Other Combinations	9	9	7	22	47	2	11	13	60

NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS, COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS,
GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1951, 1956 AND 1961

		Horses	Cattle		Pigs	Sheep	Hens and Chickens
			Total	Milk			
A — Blue Water							
Bruce	1951	9,167	117,269	36,750	85,167	10,510	657,107
	1956	4,441	153,985	33,044	79,929	11,884	861,226
	1961	2,852	169,634	43,014	83,964	9,791	724,048
Dufferin	1951	4,774	47,793	14,156	42,976	11,756	411,499
	1956	2,301	61,523	12,522	36,014	10,469	470,494
	1961	1,241	63,511	13,791	41,184	10,502	428,887
Grey	1951	12,962	127,867	39,877	105,970	32,074	743,962
	1956	7,148	165,489	42,542	92,998	36,062	906,670
	1961	3,916	174,370	47,309	99,684	28,331	684,766
Simcoe	1951	10,440	99,254	43,114	90,729	20,501	730,323
	1956	5,310	125,357	36,421	77,450	25,116	734,865
	1961	2,910	131,517	40,072	79,411	22,956	971,320
Sub-total	1951	37,343	392,183	133,897	324,842	74,841	2,542,891
	1956	19,200	506,354	124,529	286,391	83,531	2,973,255
	1961	10,919	539,032	144,186	304,243	71,580	2,809,021
B — Highlands							
Muskoka	1951	1,116	6,528	3,663	1,959	679	38,006
	1956	691	7,364	3,066	1,506	1,134	54,643
	1961	364	6,502	3,185	972	894	38,510
Parry Sound	1951	2,604	15,917	8,178	5,488	2,573	98,222
	1956	1,567	20,573	7,142	3,630	3,070	81,051
	1961	918	16,300	6,028	2,229	2,272	37,710
Sub-total	1951	3,720	22,445	11,841	7,447	3,252	136,228
	1956	2,258	27,937	10,208	5,136	4,204	135,694
	1961	1,282	22,802	9,213	3,201	3,166	76,220
Total, Georgian Bay Region	1951	41,063	414,628	145,738	332,289	78,093	2,679,119
	1956	21,458	534,291	134,737	291,527	87,735	3,108,949
	1961	12,201	561,834	153,399	307,444	74,746	2,885,241
Per Cent Change	1961/1956	—43.1	5.2	13.9	5.5	—14.8	—7.2
	1961/1951	—70.3	35.5	5.3	—7.5	— 4.3	7.7

PRODUCTION OF CREAMERY BUTTER, COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS,
GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1956 AND 1959 TO 1961

		1956	1959	1960	1961
				(Pounds)	
A — Blue Water					
Bruce		6,693,604	9,003,711	9,335,950	10,807,662
Dufferin		1,571,895	1,190,287	1,171,151	1,259,994
Grey		5,681,801	5,046,939	4,703,347	5,461,078
Simcoe		3,483,117	3,220,121	3,070,102	3,320,828
Sub-total		17,430,417	18,461,058	18,280,550	20,849,562
B — Highlands					
Muskoka		—	—	—	—
Parry Sound		115,528	65,944	60,194	45,221
Sub-total		115,528	65,944	60,194	45,221
Total, Georgian Bay Region		17,545,945	18,527,002	18,340,744	20,894,783

COMMERCIAL SALES OF FLUID MILK, FLUID CREAM, CHOCOLATE DAIRY DRINK,
BUTTERMILK AND SKIM MILK, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1961

Sales Area	Fluid Milk (Quarts)	Fluid Cream (Quarts)	Chocolate Dairy Drink (Quarts)	Buttermilk (Quarts)	Skim Milk (Quarts)
Barrie-Orillia ¹	10,938,836	256,233	365,600	145,909	679,496
Muskoka District	4,563,943	99,949	56,820	33,107	200,253
Owen Sound ²	1,736,496	30,385	51,938	9,531	118,891

TOTAL PURCHASES OF MILK FROM FARMERS BY COMMERCIAL DAIRIES FOR FLUID
SALES, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1961

Sales Area	Milk Bought (lb.)	Average Price Per Cwt. \$	Total Cost \$
Barrie-Orillia ¹	35,512,099	4.57	1,624,545
Muskoka District	12,392,055	5.06	626,797
Owen Sound ²	5,317,631	4.83	257,067

¹Barrie, Orillia, Midland, Penetanguishene, Port McNicoll, Victoria Harbour, Coldwater, Collingwood, Stayner.

²Owen Sound; Derby, Sydenham and Sarawak Twps.

Note: Total for Region is not shown as individual figures are not available for a number of firms throughout the Province, which have not yet been included in a specific sales area.

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF FIELD CROPS,
GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1951, 1956 AND 1961

	Acres No.	Bushels No.	Acres No.	Bushels No.	Acres No.	Bushels No.
	Hay		Mixed Grains		Oats	
1951	526,802	1,095,900 ¹	293,189	13,227,500	235,675	11,218,800
1956	510,858	976,400 ¹	315,337	14,519,100	194,196	8,751,600
1961	544,416	1,227,600 ¹	232,479	12,146,600	223,978	11,817,000
	Potatoes		Winter Wheat		Corn for Fodder	
1951	10,278	1,768,900	79,042	2,185,500	20,818	221,300 ¹
1956	11,073	2,481,300	64,478	2,111,100	25,741	232,700 ¹
1961	14,216	5,133,200	45,360	1,600,159	23,689	282,400 ¹
	Barley		Field Roots		Flax	
1951	43,409	1,642,600	2,497	970,800	23,799	344,890
1956	25,137	950,000	2,002	857,200	5,822	78,200
1961	15,565	669,800	1,662	859,000	4,398	79,221
	Corn for Husking		Rye		Spring Wheat	
1951	1,589	76,930	7,154	141,900	5,430	118,300
1956	4,804	243,300	4,265	98,100	1,110	24,290
1961	2,336	152,980	3,615	93,300	2,814	67,900
	Buckwheat		Dry Peas		Dry Beans	
1951	7,764	184,800	1,573	32,310	3	60 ²
1956	5,420	124,900	1,823	32,360	113	1,840 ²
1961	2,187	49,880	819	17,791	124	1,488 ²
	Soy Beans		All Field Crops ³ (Acres)			
1951	227	4,460	1,259,249			
1956	114	2,155	1,172,293			
1961	—	—	1,117,658			

¹Tons.

²Cwt.

³Does not include seeded pasture or tobacco.

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND FARM VALUE OF FIELD CROPS¹,
COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1961

	Acres No.	Bushels No.	Farm Value \$	Acres No.	Bushels No.	Farm Value \$
A — Blue Water						
	Bruce			Dufferin		
Hay	135,074	310,700 ²	3,666,300	66,381	139,400 ²	1,497,200
Mixed Grains	70,435	3,873,900	3,292,800	34,849	1,749,400	1,539,500
Oats	50,431	2,723,300	2,124,200	26,240	1,461,600	1,169,300
Potatoes	432	99,400	94,400	3,456	1,192,300	822,700
Winter Wheat	5,820	218,800	317,300	2,446	92,000	134,300
Corn for Fodder	8,148	105,000 ²	551,300	1,538	17,000 ²	90,100
Barley	4,507	197,000	204,900	1,954	85,000	90,100
Field Roots	1,040	551,200	187,400	99	50,500	16,200
Flax	1,578	28,900	98,000	1,945	34,600	115,900
Corn for Husking	736	52,200	60,600	142	9,300	10,600
Rye	702	18,700	21,900	175	4,200	5,000
Spring Wheat	547	13,700	19,500	348	8,700	12,800
Buckwheat	291	6,400	7,000	333	7,600	8,100
Dry Peas	42	924	2,300	48	1,008	2,470
Dry Beans	54	648 ³	4,100	—	—	—
All Field Crops	279,837		10,652,000	139,954		5,514,270
	Grey			Simcoe		
Hay	168,134	368,200 ²	3,888,200	136,461	330,200	3,767,600
Mixed Grains	79,456	4,131,700	3,635,900	46,216	2,315,400	2,014,400
Oats	61,928	3,362,700	2,690,200	70,835	3,541,800	2,833,400
Potatoes	672	185,500	183,600	9,238	3,538,200	2,618,300
Winter Wheat	5,705	212,800	312,800	31,365	1,075,800	1,516,900
Corn for Fodder	6,288	77,300	421,300	7,400	79,200	403,900
Barley	4,865	217,000	229,500	3,967	160,700	168,700
Field Roots	155	80,600	25,000	297	148,500	52,000
Flax	868	15,600	51,800	6	105	360
Corn for Husking	401	24,100	27,500	1,049	66,900	76,300
Rye	347	8,300	9,600	2,372	61,700	71,600
Spring Wheat	766	19,300	27,600	871	20,800	30,200
Buckwheat	697	16,000	16,800	822	19,000	20,700
Dry Peas	22	462	1,160	688	15,067	37,670
Dry Beans	—	—	—	70	840 ³	5,400
All Field Crops	330,304		11,520,960	311,657		13,617,430
B — Highlands						
	Muskoka			Parry Sound		
Hay	11,280	24,700 ²	364,600	27,086	54,400 ²	808,400
Mixed Grains	513	25,700	23,600	1,010	50,500	47,500
Oats	4,118	206,300	179,500	10,426	521,300	453,500
Potatoes	85	19,900	21,700	333	97,900	122,400
Winter Wheat	15	489	748	9	270	413
Corn for Fodder	182	2,300	12,300	133	1,600	8,000
Barley	51	2,100	2,200	221	8,000	8,600
Field Roots	24	9,400	4,300	47	18,800	8,300
Flax	—	—	—	1	16	54
Corn for Husking	8	480	600	—	—	—
Rye	10	200	200	9	200	300
Spring Wheat	108	2,200	3,200	174	3,200	4,800
Buckwheat	17	340	370	27	540	599
Dry Peas	7	127	330	12	203	520
Dry Beans	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Field Crops	16,418		613,648	39,488		1,463,386
Total, Georgian Bay Region						
Hay	544,416	1,227,600 ²	13,992,300			
Mixed Grains	232,479	12,146,600	10,553,700			
Oats	223,978	11,817,000	9,450,100			
Potatoes	14,216	5,133,200	3,863,100			
Winter Wheat	45,360	1,600,159	2,282,461			
Corn for Fodder	23,689	282,400	1,486,900			
Barley	15,565	669,800	704,000			
Field Roots	1,662	859,000	293,200			
Flax	4,398	79,221	266,114			
Corn for Husking	2,336	152,980	175,600			
Rye	3,615	93,300	108,600			
Spring Wheat	2,814	67,900	98,100			
Buckwheat	2,187	49,880	53,569			
Dry Peas	819	17,791	44,450			
Dry Beans	124	1,488 ³	9,500			
All Field Crops	1,117,658		43,381,694			

¹Does not include tobacco or seeded pasture.

²Tons.

³Cwt.

Note: Field crops for counties and districts are listed in order of farm value for the Region as a whole.

FARM MACHINERY AND ELECTRIC POWER, COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS,
GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1951, 1956 AND 1961

	Total Farms	Value of Machinery and Equipment	Farms Reporting								
			Automobiles		Motor Trucks		Tractors		Electric Power		
			No.	\$000's	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	
A — Blue Water											
Bruce	1951	4,682	14,363	3,831	81.8	686	14.7	3,024	64.6	3,331	71.1
	1956	4,443	n.a.	3,690	83.1	1,082	24.4	3,529	79.4	3,973	89.4
	1961	4,138	16,656	3,547	85.7	1,408	34.0	3,552	85.8	3,899	94.2
Dufferin	1951	2,132	6,586	1,640	76.9	374	17.5	1,481	69.5	1,507	70.7
	1956	2,031	n.a.	1,593	78.4	633	31.2	1,705	83.9	1,821	89.7
	1961	1,875	8,158	1,555	82.9	762	40.6	1,662	88.6	1,801	96.1
Grey	1951	6,153	16,580	4,869	79.1	910	14.8	3,713	60.3	3,945	64.1
	1956	6,154	n.a.	4,702	76.4	1,499	24.4	4,533	73.7	5,143	83.6
	1961	5,475	19,319	4,423	80.8	1,766	32.3	4,630	84.6	5,019	91.7
Simcoe	1951	5,789	16,898	4,133	71.4	1,341	23.2	3,958	68.4	4,312	74.5
	1956	5,588	n.a.	4,106	73.5	2,106	37.7	4,483	80.2	5,045	90.3
	1961	4,831	23,063	3,814	78.9	2,236	46.3	4,155	86.0	4,603	95.3
Sub-total	1951	18,756	54,427	14,473	77.2	3,311	17.7	12,176	64.9	13,095	69.8
	1956	18,216	n.a.	14,091	77.4	5,320	29.2	14,250	78.2	15,982	87.7
	1961	16,319	67,195	13,339	81.7	6,172	37.8	13,999	85.8	15,322	93.9
B — Highlands											
Muskoka	1951	655	1,102	333	50.8	198	30.2	182	27.8	471	71.9
	1956	486	n.a.	266	54.7	206	42.4	263	54.1	411	84.6
	1961	391	1,241	251	64.2	191	48.8	270	69.1	371	94.9
Parry Sound	1951	1,541	2,419	755	49.0	380	24.7	454	29.5	709	46.0
	1956	1,213	n.a.	670	55.2	463	38.2	650	53.6	949	78.2
	1961	853	2,677	526	61.7	376	44.1	611	71.6	767	89.9
Sub-total	1951	2,196	3,521	1,088	49.5	578	26.3	636	29.0	1,180	53.7
	1956	1,699	n.a.	936	55.1	669	39.4	913	53.7	1,360	80.0
	1961	1,244	3,918	777	62.5	567	45.6	881	70.8	1,138	91.5
Total, Georgian Bay Region	1951	20,952	57,949	15,561	74.3	3,889	18.6	12,812	61.1	14,275	68.1
	1956	19,915	n.a.	15,027	75.5	5,989	30.1	15,163	76.1	17,342	87.1
	1961	17,563	71,114	14,116	80.4	6,739	38.4	14,880	84.7	16,460	93.7
n.a. Not available.											

ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED BY AND REVENUE RECEIVED FROM ULTIMATE CUSTOMERS¹ IN THE GEORGIAN BAY REGION,
SERVED DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY BY THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO, 1951, 1960 AND 1961

Type of Service	1951			1960			1961			Per Cent Change				
	(000,000's Kwh.)	(\$000's)		(000,000's Kwh.)	(\$000's)		(000,000's Kwh.)	(\$000's)		Sales (Kwh.)		Revenue (\$)		
										1961/1951	1961/1960	1961/1951	1961/1960	
A — Blue Water														
Domestic (Incl.														
Hamlet & Summer Cottage)	104.0	1,756		304.1	4,718		328.6	5,030		216.0	8.1	186.4	6.6	
Farm	37.6	833		96.8	1,988		106.0	2,118		181.9	9.5	154.3	6.5	
Commercial	41.8	747		101.2	1,675		110.4	1,788		164.1	9.1	139.4	6.7	
Power (Incl. Direct Industrial)	80.6	921		180.6	1,856		194.4	1,985		141.2	7.6	115.5	7.0	
Street Lighting	5.0	122		8.1	200		8.6	211		72.0	6.2	73.0	5.5	
Other	—	—		—	—		—	7		—	—	—	—	
Total	269.0	4,379		690.8	10,437		748.0	11,139		178.1	8.3	154.4	6.7	
B — Highlands														
Domestic (Incl.														
Hamlet & Summer Cottage)	20.9	456		61.2	1,312		67.3	1,429		222.0	10.0	213.4	8.9	
Farm	1.4	44		3.3	83		3.7	88		164.3	12.1	100.0	6.0	
Commercial	8.7	167		25.4	459		28.8	510		231.0	13.4	205.4	11.1	
Power (Incl. Direct Industrial)	18.2	171		25.3	265		23.0	258		26.4	— 9.1	50.9	— 2.7	
Street Lighting	0.8	24		1.5	39		1.5	42		87.5	—	75.0	7.7	
Other	—	—		—	—		—	3		—	—	—	—	
Total	50.0	862		116.7	2,158		124.3	2,330		148.6	6.5	170.3	8.0	
Total, Georgian Bay Region														
Domestic (Incl.														
Hamlet & Summer Cottage)	124.9	2,212		365.3	6,030		395.9	6,459		217.0	8.4	192.0	7.1	
Farm	39.0	877		100.1	2,071		109.7	2,206		181.3	9.6	151.5	6.5	
Commercial	50.5	914		126.6	2,134		139.2	2,298		175.6	10.0	151.4	7.7	
Power (Incl. Direct Industrial)	98.8	1,092		205.9	2,121		217.4	2,243		120.0	5.6	105.4	5.8	
Street Lighting	5.8	146		9.6	239		10.1	253		74.1	5.2	73.3	5.9	
Other	—	—		—	—		—	10		—	—	—	—	
Total	319.0	5,241		807.5	12,595		872.3	13,469		173.4	8.0	157.0	6.9	

¹ Total for Customers of Municipal Electrical Utilities, Ontario Hydro's Local Systems, Rural Operating Areas and Direct Industrial Customers.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC AND THERMAL-ELECTRIC GENERATING STATIONS,
 GEORGIAN BAY REGION, AT DECEMBER 31, 1962

	Development	River	Owner	Year Installed		Generators		
				First Unit	Latest Unit	No. of Units	Unit Capacity	Total Capacity
							(Kilowatts)	
Hydro-Electric	(With total installed turbine capacity not less than 2,000 h.p.)							
	Big Chute	Severn	HEPCO	1911	1919	3	900	
						1	1,280	3,980
	Big Eddy	Muskoka	HEPCO	1941	1941	2	3,825	7,650
	Eugenia	Beaver	HEPCO	1915	1920	2	1,200	
						1	2,400	4,800
	Nipissing	South	HEPCO	1909	1909	1	1,000	
						1	1,050	2,050
	Ragged Rapids	Muskoka	HEPCO	1938	1938	2	3,825	7,650
	South Falls	S. Muskoka	HEPCO	1916	1925	1	635	
						2	1,600	3,835
	Trethewey Falls	S. Muskoka	HEPCO	1929	—	1	1,600	1,600
	Matthias	Muskoka	OWLP	1950	—	1	2,812	2,812
	Swift Rapids	Severn	OWLP	1917	1917	3	1,200	3,600

	Station	Location	Owner	Year Installed		Generators			Fuel
				First Unit	Latest Unit	No. of Units	Unit Capacity	Total Capacity	
							(Kilowatts)		
Thermal-Electric	(With total installed generator capacities not less than 1,500 kw)								
	Orillia	Orillia	OWLP	1947	1948	1	1,000		
						1	1,136	2,136	Oil

HEPCO — Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.
 OWLP — Orillia Water, Light and Power Commission.

ELECTRIC METER REGISTRATIONS, COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS,
GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1956¹, 1960 AND 1961

		Urban			Rural			Total		
		Domestic	Commercial	Power	Domestic	Commercial	Power			
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.			
A — Blue Water										
Bruce	1956	6,448	1,292	160	1,952	205	5	13	10,075	
	1960	7,146	981	174	4,772	681	18	3,366	17,138	
	1961	7,268	1,086	167	6,040	759	22	3,757	19,099	89.6
Dufferin	1956	1,845	383	55	66	13	—	8	2,370	
	1960	2,185	343	62	789	194	6	1,646	5,225	
	1961	2,219	364	68	962	276	5	2,019	5,913	149.5
Grey	1956	9,625	1,582	274	594	124	4	24	12,227	
	1960	10,950	1,173	284	6,461	1,048	26	5,676	25,618	
	1961	11,155	1,137	286	3,889	836	33	5,257	22,593	84.8
Simcoe	1956	20,018	3,099	540	4,105	307	6	453	28,528	
	1960	23,169	3,263	545	17,422	1,513	136	4,354	50,402	
	1961	24,117	2,754	541	21,922	1,836	131	5,449	56,750	98.9
Sub-total	1956	37,936	6,356	1,029	6,717	649	15	498	53,200	
	1960	43,450	5,760	1,065	29,444	3,436	186	15,042	98,383	
	1961	44,759	5,341	1,062	32,813	3,707	191	16,482	104,355	96.2
B — Highlands										
Muskoka	1956	3,972	732	86	1,740	136	5	45	6,716	
	1960	4,363	670	95	12,323	885	16	985	19,337	
	1961	4,468	688	94	14,310	1,083	33	893	21,569	221.2
Parry Sound	1956	2,626	540	29	1,344	254	14	14	4,821	
	1960	2,964	529	32	8,669	1,046	34	1,069	14,343	
	1961	2,774	487	34	7,166	990	25	1,113	12,589	161.1
Sub-total	1956	6,598	1,272	115	3,084	390	19	59	11,537	
	1960	7,327	1,199	127	20,992	1,931	50	2,054	33,680	
	1961	7,242	1,175	128	21,476	2,073	58	2,006	34,158	196.1
Total, Georgian Bay Region	1956	44,534	7,628	1,144	9,801	1,039	34	557	64,737	
	1960	50,777	6,959	1,192	50,436	5,367	236	17,096	132,063	
	1961	52,001	6,516	1,190	54,289	5,780	249	18,488	138,513	114.0

¹ Fiscal year ending March 31, 1957.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS,
GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1950 AND 1957 TO 1960

		Establish- ments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Net Value of Products ¹	Selling Value of Factory Shipments ²
		No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
A — Blue Water								
Bruce	1950	155	2,392	4,177	274	9,270	6,351	15,895
	1957	149	2,146	5,113	427	11,991	7,683	20,101
	1958	150	2,183	5,437	515	13,803	8,520	22,838
	1959	146	2,198	5,858	538	14,932	8,574	24,044
	1960	152	2,238	5,964	537	15,612	8,713	24,862
Dufferin	1950	32	245	385	48	1,513	576	2,137
	1957	35	249	589	90	1,928	1,025	3,043
	1958	42	259	686	98	2,291	1,141	3,530
	1959	41	219	620	80	2,188	1,415	3,683
	1960	38	236	689	78	2,546	1,453	4,077
Grey	1950	196	4,635	8,992	545	13,956	14,916	29,417
	1957	187	4,876	14,197	797	23,891	25,344	50,032
	1958	182	4,359	12,628	732	22,830	23,701	47,263
	1959	181	4,514	13,601	763	25,892	21,859	48,514
	1960	184	4,478	13,781	791	26,104	22,531	49,426
Simcoe	1950	229	5,710	11,289	787	25,819	21,844	48,450
	1957	266	7,933	24,109	1,391	50,012	46,166	97,569
	1958	267	7,772	24,634	1,422	50,919	46,404	98,745
	1959	259	8,093	26,724	1,527	54,469	48,740	104,736
	1960	269	8,121	27,877	1,525	56,727	52,402	110,654
Sub-total	1950	612	12,982	24,843	1,654	50,558	43,687	95,899
	1957	637	15,204	44,008	2,705	87,822	80,218	170,745
	1958	641	14,573	43,385	2,767	89,843	79,766	172,376
	1959	627	15,024	46,803	2,908	97,481	80,588	180,977
	1960	643	15,073	48,311	2,931	100,989	85,099	189,019
B — Highlands								
Muskoka	1950	81	1,148	2,041	131	5,581	3,900	9,612
	1957	85	1,008	2,814	241	6,074	4,421	10,736
	1958	79	893	2,502	229	5,516	3,943	9,688
	1959	77	858	2,613	199	5,657	4,320	10,176
	1960	75	720	2,285	170	4,717	3,958	8,845
Parry Sound	1950	104	1,108	2,082	262	5,228	5,609	11,099
	1957	89	1,089	3,103	342	6,645	7,997	14,984
	1958	76	995	3,153	376	6,342	7,366	14,084
	1959	72	934	3,075	383	6,208	8,161	14,752
	1960	77	800	2,821	336	6,132	8,471	14,939
Sub-total	1950	185	2,256	4,123	393	10,809	9,509	20,711
	1957	174	2,097	5,917	583	12,719	12,418	25,720
	1958	155	1,888	5,655	605	11,858	11,309	23,772
	1959	149	1,792	5,688	582	11,865	12,481	24,928
	1960	152	1,520	5,106	506	10,849	12,429	23,784
Total, Georgian Bay Region	1950	797	15,238	28,966	2,047	61,367	53,196	116,610
	1957	811	17,301	49,925	3,287	100,541	92,637	196,465
	1958	796	16,461	49,040	3,372	101,702	91,073	196,147
	1959	776	16,816	52,491	3,490	109,345	93,070	205,905
	1960	795	16,593	53,416	3,439	111,839	97,525	212,803

¹ Excludes adjustment for inventory change.
² Figures for 1950 are "Gross Value of Products" instead of "Selling Value of Factory Shipments".
Note: Data for the years 1957 to 1960, inclusive, have been revised according to the Revised Standard Industrial Classification. Data for 1950 are subject to slight revision.
Figures may not add due to rounding.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,
SELECTED CENTRES, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1950 AND 1956 TO 1960

		Establish- ments No.	Employees No.	Salaries and Wages (\$000's)	Cost of Fuel and Electricity (\$000's)	Cost at Plant of Materials Used (\$000's)	Net Value of Products ¹ (\$000's)	Selling Value of Factory Shipments ² (\$000's)
A — Blue Water								
Bruce								
Chesley	1950	13	387	662	27	1,159	928	2,114
	1956	12	248	634	22	947	948	1,917
	1957	14	285	660	26	964	926	1,916
	1958	14	245	603	25	828	792	1,645
	1959	10	192	549	19	558	680	1,257
	1960	10	201	588	15	641	705	1,361
Kincardine	1950	13	470	787	49	1,329	1,442	2,820
	1956	13	357	836	81	1,152	1,105	2,338
	1957	14	388	948	103	1,682	1,255	3,040
	1958	14	396	989	109	1,691	1,392	3,192
	1959	14	399	1,050	103	1,998	1,611	3,712
	1960	14	483	1,153	101	2,037	1,470	3,608
Lucknow	1950	7	45	85	11	765	128	904
	1956	7	29	46	9	414	64	487
	1957	7	29	65	11	562	189	762
	1958	7	32	86	13	1,193	171	1,377
	1959	7	39	96	14	1,213	145	1,372
	1960	7	41	107	16	1,356	199	1,571
Mildmay	1950	6	71	105	12	479	231	722
	1956	9	99	195	18	843	366	1,227
	1957	11	94	200	25	883	293	1,201
	1958	8	65	128	16	651	232	899
	1959	8	61	133	16	694	213	923
	1960	7	57	140	14	611	229	854
Paisley	1950	10	68	79	12	259	133	404
	1956	9	50	92	9	373	122	504
	1957	10	54	99	10	361	141	512
	1958	12	71	127	20	383	194	597
	1959	10	67	117	20	433	195	648
	1960	8	60	98	19	447	168	634
Port Elgin	1950	9	211	350	17	574	461	1,052
	1956	8	190	395	21	673	531	1,225
	1957	8	179	383	25	623	499	1,147
	1958	8	171	355	29	604	452	1,085
	1959	8	169	380	30	547	488	1,065
	1960	7	159	365	25	496	479	1,000
Southampton	1950	8	324	704	18	1,060	947	2,025
	1956	5	329	834	33	1,572	1,155	2,760
	1957	7	318	839	38	1,335	1,101	2,474
	1958	6	310	779	37	1,453	1,113	2,603
	1959	8	326	922	40	1,834	1,309	3,183
	1960	8	293	855	45	1,575	1,162	2,782
Walkerton	1950	17	476	892	42	1,176	1,248	2,466
	1956	12	543	1,425	46	1,829	3,180	5,055
	1957	13	431	1,221	49	1,925	1,986	3,960
	1958	14	564	1,581	53	1,985	2,163	4,201
	1959	14	547	1,606	54	2,129	2,209	4,392
	1960	16	555	1,642	63	3,092	2,209	5,364
Wiarton	1950	10	117	189	19	494	217	730
	1956	10	71	130	22	337	160	519
	1957	10	37	79	10	155	127	292
	1958	11	62	165	16	236	221	473
	1959	12	78	213	18	322	358	698
	1960	12	69	171	17	298	324	639

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,
 SELECTED CENTRES, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1950 AND 1956 TO 1960 (Cont'd)

		Establish- ments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Net Value of Products ¹	Selling Value of Factory Shipments ²
		No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
Dufferin								
Grand Valley	1950	7	18	23	8	235	44	287
	1956	6	19	38	16	247	42	305
	1957	7	17	33	15	292	51	358
	1958	7	16	35	12	295	94	401
	1959	6	17	44	10	303	72	385
	1960	6	18	43	10	251	59	320
Orangeville	1950	14	201	327	32	913	465	1,410
	1956	14	165	375	39	1,021	635	1,695
	1957	13	169	409	42	960	693	1,695
	1958	15	176	484	50	1,054	851	1,955
	1959	15	128	400	40	1,010	1,037	2,087
	1960	15	144	457	39	1,372	1,093	2,504
Shelburne	1950	4	15	23	5	247	47	299
	1956	7	41	89	22	430	112	564
	1957	8	39	94	20	412	198	630
	1958	9	38	91	19	456	157	632
	1959	8	40	95	13	460	152	625
	1960	7	43	93	14	517	156	687
Grey								
Dundalk	1950	6	42	63	7	518	137	662
	1956	7	47	72	13	458	163	634
	1957	8	38	70	16	427	171	614
	1958	9	42	92	12	436	158	606
	1959	8	41	93	13	459	167	639
	1960	7	38	83	11	450	130	591
Durham	1950	13	246	482	44	767	629	1,440
	1956	11	232	565	62	1,222	884	2,168
	1957	13	226	638	61	1,253	1,386	2,700
	1958	13	214	633	56	1,305	1,282	2,643
	1959	14	225	614	65	1,141	1,236	2,442
	1960	14	202	600	59	1,197	1,146	2,402
Flesherton	1950	6	14	18	3	104	36	143
	1956	5	11	21	7	197	34	238
	1957	5	12	25	5	177	37	219
	1958	4	10	20	5	171	44	220
	1959	4	8	22	6	196	53	255
	1960	4	13	34	7	227	70	304
Hanover	1950	22	1,061	2,029	94	2,970	2,930	5,994
	1956	22	854	2,581	117	4,212	3,709	8,038
	1957	24	1,021	2,957	123	4,818	4,276	9,217
	1958	23	1,027	2,938	129	5,330	4,391	9,850
	1959	24	1,041	3,139	126	5,229	4,342	9,697
	1960	24	1,012	3,014	150	6,035	6,544	10,729
Markdale	1950	8	53	75	8	386	138	532
	1956	7	33	66	18	388	99	505
	1957	9	119	251	15	628	372	1,015
	1958	6	106	228	11	660	310	981
	1959	6	103	234	11	596	317	924
	1960	5	94	192	9	485	233	727
Meaford	1950	18	418	726	44	1,210	1,267	2,521
	1956	18	477	1,185	94	2,380	2,252	4,726
	1957	19	460	1,092	96	2,253	2,134	4,483
	1958	20	486	1,174	98	2,434	2,486	5,018
	1959	20	553	1,403	111	2,667	2,549	5,327
	1960	19	551	1,466	118	2,310	2,381	4,809
Owen Sound	1950	52	2,484	5,144	278	6,077	8,929	15,284
	1956	50	2,778	8,450	351	11,349	15,133	26,833
	1957	52	2,673	8,509	378	11,295	15,639	27,312
	1958	50	2,179	6,885	326	9,113	13,737	23,176
	1959	48	2,163	7,144	327	11,508	11,740	23,575
	1960	51	2,136	7,342	309	10,753	12,106	23,168

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,
SELECTED CENTRES, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1950 AND 1956 TO 1960 (Cont'd)

		Establish- ments No.	Employees No.	Salaries and Wages (\$000's)	Cost of Fuel and Electricity (\$000's)	Cost at Plant of Materials Used (\$000's)	Net Value of Products ¹ (\$000's)	Selling Value of Factory Shipments ² (\$000's)
Simcoe								
Alliston	1950	11	92	141	14	440	252	706
	1956	10	122	278	23	736	509	1,268
	1957	11	235	639	36	1,110	1,175	2,321
	1958	10	187	561	28	1,169	1,220	2,417
	1959	10	186	569	28	1,359	1,378	2,765
	1960	12	196	603	30	1,524	1,329	2,883
Barrie	1950	25	1,000	1,985	158	7,588	6,885	14,631
	1956	37	1,568	4,966	319	14,893	12,056	27,268
	1957	40	1,839	6,246	409	16,772	14,645	31,826
	1958	40	1,754	6,482	425	17,504	17,043	34,972
	1959	39	1,993	7,517	489	20,445	17,316	38,250
	1960	43	2,068	8,159	474	19,524	18,479	38,477
Bradford	1950	7	35	41	6	143	77	226
	1956	7	34	68	10	189	111	310
	1957	9	40	84	12	156	133	301
	1958	5	24	58	4	240	106	350
	1959	5	24	58	6	206	107	319
	1960	5	31	79	6	222	118	346
Coldwater	1950	4	20	20	2	12	24	38
	1959 ³	6	23	40	5	81	53	139
	1960	5	18	31	3	58	41	102
Collingwood	1950	19	1,094	2,348	120	3,532	2,897	6,549
	1956	21	980	2,913	138	5,808	3,816	9,762
	1957	25	1,480	4,644	171	9,776	6,694	16,641
	1958	25	1,678	5,357	185	9,714	8,364	18,263
	1959	25	1,638	5,171	199	8,065	7,728	15,992
	1960	25	1,535	5,032	197	9,247	8,521	17,965
Creemore	1950	7	34	64	4	208	95	307
	1956	6	41	89	6	262	114	382
	1957	7	40	85	9	266	107	382
	1958	7	31	76	6	285	99	390
	1959	7	23	51	8	286	84	378
	1960	5	19	48	6	272	84	362
Midland	1950	21	810	1,560	87	5,229	2,772	8,088
	1956	25	1,017	2,670	109	7,392	4,655	12,156
	1957	28	1,151	3,182	128	7,808	5,235	13,171
	1958	29	1,135	3,342	146	9,336	5,095	14,577
	1959	28	1,202	3,711	147	9,715	7,546	17,408
	1960	28	1,257	3,888	160	10,328	7,375	17,863
Orillia	1950	47	1,920	4,007	305	5,723	6,858	12,886
	1956	59	2,478	7,538	478	9,469	12,375	22,322
	1957	61	2,456	7,682	505	10,576	15,889	26,970
	1958	60	2,224	7,006	489	8,601	11,724	20,814
	1959	56	2,320	7,914	514	10,558	11,760	22,832
	1960	58	2,329	8,318	510	11,747	13,557	25,814
Penetanguishene	1950	13	419	738	39	1,073	1,258	2,370
	1956	10	460	1,043	52	1,521	1,687	3,260
	1957	11	360	895	37	1,340	1,078	2,455
	1958	12	359	949	41	1,229	1,363	2,633
	1959	11	344	917	39	1,233	1,221	2,493
	1960	11	318	853	36	1,142	1,307	2,485
Stayner	1950	7	41	56	12	347	100	459
	1956	7	48	105	16	637	217	870
	1957	7	49	112	20	474	220	714
	1958	7	51	128	22	510	171	703
	1959	8	53	148	26	543	274	843
	1960	8	54	151	29	605	299	933

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,
 SELECTED CENTRES, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1950 AND 1956 TO 1960 (Cont'd)

		Establish- ments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Net Value of Products ¹	Selling Value of Factory Shipments ²
		No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
B — Highlands								
Muskoka								
Bracebridge	1950	15	148	207	21	257	258	536
	1956	17	144	357	26	631	451	1,108
	1957	15	113	337	31	560	480	1,071
	1958	14	91	208	24	393	293	710
	1959	14	68	185	26	357	323	706
	1960	15	66	198	24	363	268	655
Gravenhurst	1950	8	321	630	25	946	1,241	2,212
	1956	8	324	963	53	1,549	1,680	3,282
	1957	11	333	1,025	58	1,652	1,794	3,504
	1958	11	319	1,022	81	1,744	1,435	3,260
	1959	10	334	1,137	54	1,755	1,751	3,560
	1960	12	282	991	41	1,586	1,693	3,320
Huntsville	1950	16	460	906	67	3,819	1,809	5,695
	1956	12	345	901	78	3,019	1,478	4,575
	1957	15	403	1,113	101	3,301	1,716	5,118
	1958	15	362	1,050	89	2,894	1,835	4,818
	1959	15	319	1,033	86	2,946	1,757	4,789
	1960	15	270	858	81	2,213	1,508	3,802
Parry Sound								
Burk's Falls	1950	4	108	187	14	345	337	696
	1956	5	79	177	29	394	259	682
	1957	6	73	153	22	352	235	609
	1958	6	82	190	36	432	346	814
	1959	6	94	210	36	403	358	797
	1960	6	96	235	26	471	331	828
Parry Sound	1950	13	77	114	15	255	182	452
	1956	13	93	172	20	370	336	726
	1957	13	103	211	28	423	370	821
	1958	13	80	201	27	345	341	713
	1959	12	78	170	17	316	247	580
	1960	13	76	183	16	294	244	554
Sundridge	1950	5	15	28	6	186	49	241
	1959 ³	4	25	62	10	250	90	350
	1960	4	26	73	8	299	105	412

¹ Excludes adjustment for inventory change.
² Figures for 1950 are "Gross Value of Products" instead of "Selling Value of Factory Shipments".
³ Not available in 1956, 1957 and 1958.
 Note: Due to changes in the Standard Industrial Classification, figures prior to 1960 are subject to revision.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS,
COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1960

	Establish- ments No.	Employees No.	Salaries and Wages (\$000's)	Cost of Fuel and Electricity (\$000's)	Cost at Plant of Materials Used (\$000's)	Net Value of Products ¹ (\$000's)	Selling Value of Factory Shipments (\$000's)
A — Blue Water							
Bruce							
Foods and Beverages	70	495	1,283	330	9,659	2,491	12,480
Wood	42	460	1,262	54	2,424	1,879	4,357
Furniture and Fixtures	9	649	1,896	71	1,689	1,986	3,746
Printing and Publishing	12	37	125	7	51	209	267
Non-Metallic Mineral	6	21	33	14	28	86	128
Other Major Groups	13	576	1,366	63	1,761	2,060	3,884
Dufferin							
Foods and Beverages	27	137	368	66	1,812	596	2,474
Printing and Publishing	3	25	62	2	17	96	115
Other Major Groups	8	74	258	10	717	761	1,488
Grey							
Foods and Beverages	75	669	1,664	290	10,512	3,140	13,942
Knitting Mills	3	36	72	6	66	105	177
Wood	29	401	1,052	77	7,878	1,215	4,170
Furniture and Fixtures	17	1,206	3,979	139	3,474	5,963	9,576
Non-Metallic Mineral	5	19	36	3	43	81	127
Other Major Groups	55	2,147	6,978	277	9,130	12,027	21,434
Simcoe							
Foods and Beverages	91	1,100	3,321	422	18,616	7,283	26,321
Leather	5	621	1,938	101	3,926	3,294	7,321
Clothing	8	229	443	7	736	710	1,453
Wood	49	419	1,168	72	1,922	1,588	3,582
Furniture and Fixtures	13	293	867	40	1,422	1,369	2,831
Printing and Publishing	21	285	770	20	287	1,128	1,435
Metal Fabricating	18	779	2,622	155	4,006	4,426	8,587
Non-Metallic Mineral	14	162	476	39	650	924	1,613
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	20	766	2,457	82	2,953	3,679	6,714
Other Major Groups	30	3,467	13,815	587	22,210	27,999	50,796
B — Highlands							
Muskoka							
Wood	32	308	1,000	40	1,828	1,496	3,364
Other Major Groups	43	412	1,286	130	2,890	2,461	5,481
Parry Sound							
All Major Groups	77	800	2,821	336	6,132	8,471	14,939

¹ Excludes adjustment for inventory change.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING BY INDUSTRY, COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1960

	Establish- ments No.	Employees No.	Salaries and Wages (\$000's)	Cost of Fuel and Electricity (\$000's)	Cost at Plant of Materials Used (\$000's)	Net Value of Products (\$000's)	Selling Value of Factory Shipments (\$000's)
A — Blue Water							
Bruce							
Bakeries	16	52	99	15	135	163	313
Butter and Cheese	10	213	579	220	6,260	1,034	7,514
Feeds	30	94	236	42	1,565	407	2,014
Furniture, Household	9	649	1,896	71	1,689	1,986	3,746
Pasteurizing Plants	12	57	154	27	413	279	719
Printing and Publishing	10	35	122	6	49	205	260
Sash, Door, Planing Mills	6	69	227	5	293	320	618
Sawmills	27	111	243	21	709	461	1,191
Wooden Boxes	6	54	94	4	97	121	222
Other Industries	26	904	2,315	126	4,403	3,736	8,265
Dufferin							
Bakeries	4	16	30	4	37	42	83
Butter and Cheese	4	34	99	19	759	119	897
Feeds	12	39	97	17	620	169	806
Printing and Publishing	3	25	62	2	17	96	115
Other Industries	15	122	400	37	1,113	1,026	2,176
Grey							
Bakeries	13	111	269	40	447	449	936
Boatbuilding and Repair	3	19	53	3	73	44	120
Butter and Cheese	11	127	320	60	3,020	462	3,542
Concrete Products	4	19	36	3	43	79	125
Dental Laboratories	4	4	16		5	22	27
Feeds	31	146	377	71	3,460	776	4,307
Furniture, Household	15	1,182	3,935	135	3,448	5,907	9,490
Hosiery Mills	3	36	72	6	66	105	177
Machine Shops	5	27	71	4	28	117	149
Pasteurizing Plants	9	62	183	30	480	270	780
Printing and Publishing	8	134	410	12	202	652	866
Sash, Door Planing Mills	5	9	21	2	28	42	72
Sawmills	15	76	176	19	360	346	725
Other Industries	58	2,526	7,841	406	14,444	13,260	28,110
Simcoe							
Bakeries	21	189	569	56	588	783	1,427
Boatbuilding and Repair	6	58	197	8	196	178	382
Butter and Cheese	9	93	283	50	1,874	466	2,390
Canvas Products	3	22	62	2	62	118	182
Concrete Products	9	48	128	12	95	169	276
Dental Laboratories	4	9	28		11	36	47
Feeds	28	94	255	47	2,031	433	2,511
Furniture, Household	11	289	857	40	1,416	1,359	2,815
Machine Shops	6	87	321	11	129	424	564
Machinery Miscellaneous	5	724	3,005	97	5,728	4,800	10,625
Metal Stamping, Pressing	5	272	942	67	1,319	1,551	2,937
Pasteurizing Plants	14	199	682	91	1,597	1,014	2,702
Plastic Fabricators	4	214	575	24	1,104	963	2,091
Poultry Processors	4	29	45	6	279	82	367
Printing and Bookbinding	9	36	102	4	79	144	227
Printing and Publishing	11	245	655	16	184	971	1,171
Sash, Door, Planing Mills	13	42	128	10	149	202	361
Sawmills	24	83	165	13	410	347	770
Soft Drinks	8	56	172	41	401	644	1,086
Sporting Goods	4	81	247	8	371	581	960
Wooden Boxes	6	72	154	9	172	176	357
Other Industries	65	5,179	18,308	914	38,530	36,962	76,406
B — Highlands							
Muskoka							
Bakeries	5	29	62	8	73	84	165
Boatbuilding and Repair	4	15	39	2	22	54	78
Pasteurizing Plants	9	76	225	44	668	345	1,057
Printing and Publishing	3	27	77	3	32	118	153
Sash, Door, Planing Mills	9	26	86	11	105	93	209
Sawmills	18	117	299	16	724	733	1,473
Other Industries	27	430	1,496	86	3,093	2,531	5,710
Parry Sound							
All Industries	77	800	2,821	336	6,132	8,471	14,939

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1960

	Establish- ments No.	Employees No.	Salaries and Wages (\$000's)	Cost of Fuel and Electricity (\$000's)	Cost at Plant of Materials Used (\$000's)	Net Value of Products ¹ (\$000's)	Selling Value of Factory Shipments (\$000's)
Foods and Beverages	291	2,585	7,137	1,197	42,060	14,309	57,566
Wood	202	1,910	5,242	301	10,865	7,676	18,842
Transportation Equipment	23	1,348	5,002	144	8,427	7,846	16,417
Machinery	14	1,166	4,690	160	8,001	8,063	16,224
Furniture and Fixtures	43	2,155	6,760	252	6,605	9,346	16,203
Electrical Products	7	1,117	4,270	142	5,179	10,868	16,189
Metal Fabricating	32	1,081	3,443	211	5,156	6,414	11,781
Leather	9	801	2,456	150	5,256	4,104	9,510
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	35	1,061	3,270	104	4,152	5,208	9,464
Printing and Publishing	65	897	2,791	66	2,032	4,597	6,695
Textile	10	309	971	60	1,539	1,883	3,482
Clothing	10	357	722	10	1,179	1,167	2,356
Non-Metallic Mineral	31	218	575	64	741	1,189	1,994
Knitting Mills	4	203	323	13	454	507	974
Other Major Groups	19	1,385	5,765	565	10,195	14,346	25,106
Total, Georgian Bay Region	795	16,593	53,416	3,439	111,839	97,525	212,803

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING BY INDUSTRY, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1960

	Establish- ments No.	Employees No.	Salaries and Wages (\$000's)	Cost of Fuel and Electricity (\$000's)	Cost at Plant of Materials Used (\$000's)	Net Value of Products ¹ (\$000's)	Selling Value of Factory Shipments (\$000's)
Furniture, Household	39	2,127	6,706	247	6,573	9,281	16,101
Butter and Cheese	35	471	1,292	353	11,971	2,096	14,420
Feeds	105	389	1,004	183	7,964	1,864	10,011
Sawmills	122	571	1,332	97	3,466	2,963	6,526
Pasteurizing Plants	51	438	1,383	219	3,542	2,109	5,870
Leather Tanneries	3	333	1,272	137	3,222	2,174	5,533
Hardware, Tools, Cutlery	5	309	885	54	1,282	2,108	3,444
Veneer and Plywood	5	261	695	41	2,468	795	3,304
Poultry Processors	9	152	308	26	2,769	447	3,242
Bakeries	62	409	1,051	125	1,324	1,562	3,011
Metal Stamping, Pressing	7	282	965	69	1,363	1,575	3,007
Plastic Fabricators	4	214	575	24	1,104	963	2,091
Hardwood Flooring	4	234	689	22	1,449	510	1,981
Soft Drinks	12	116	357	76	736	1,130	1,942
Wood, Miscellaneous	9	114	342	38	1,092	673	1,803
Clothing, Men's Factory	4	244	522	6	847	848	1,701
Sash, Door and Planing Mills	38	168	521	32	667	731	1,430
Wooden Boxes	18	207	520	23	699	621	1,343
Hosiery Mills	4	203	323	13	454	507	974
Machine Shops	12	117	402	15	165	554	734
Boat Building and Repair	16	110	344	15	331	363	709
Clothing, Women's Factory	3	88	161	3	252	273	528
Concrete Products	18	78	188	18	165	276	459
Printing and Bookbinding	21	67	193	6	153	281	440
Clay Products, Domestic Clay	7	36	81	22	8	218	248
Canvas Products	5	25	69	2	67	126	195
Publishing Only	3	16	65	—	43	86	129
Dental Laboratories	10	15	50	1	20	67	88
Other Industries	164	8,799	31,121	1,570	57,643	62,328	121,541
Total, Georgian Bay Region	795	16,593	53,416	3,439	111,839	97,525	212,803

¹ Excludes adjustment for inventory change.

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals.

CARGO HANDLED AT SELECTED PORTS, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1958 TO 1961

		In Coastwise Shipping			In Foreign Shipping			Total Foreign and Coastwise
		Loaded	Unloaded	Total	Loaded	Unloaded	Total	
		(Cargo Tons)						
Britt								
Gasoline	1958	—	86,670	86,670	—	—	—	86,670
	1959	—	89,350	89,350	—	—	—	89,350
	1960	—	66,911	66,911	—	—	—	66,911
	1961	—	96,091	96,091	—	—	—	96,091
Fuel Oils	1958	—	109,250	109,250	—	13,600	13,600	122,850
	1959	—	100,261	100,261	—	12,777	12,777	113,038
	1960	—	102,294	102,294	—	—	—	102,294
	1961	—	92,627	92,627	—	—	—	92,627
Total	1958	—	195,920	195,920	—	13,600	13,600	209,520
	1959	—	189,611	189,611	—	12,777	12,777	202,388
	1960	—	169,205	169,205	—	—	—	169,205
	1961	—	188,718	188,718	—	—	—	188,718
Collingwood								
Wheat	1958	—	131,575	131,575	—	—	—	131,575
	1959	—	122,532	122,532	—	—	—	122,532
	1960	—	114,969	114,969	—	—	—	114,969
	1961	—	81,276	81,276	—	—	—	81,276
Other Grain and Grain Products	1958	—	50,334	50,334	—	10,402	10,402	60,736
	1959	—	47,975	47,975	—	14,691	14,691	62,666
	1960	—	54,552	54,552	—	7,556	7,556	62,108
	1961	—	55,299	55,299	—	33,364	33,364	88,663
Gasoline	1958	—	7,520	7,520	—	—	—	7,520
	1959	—	8,135	8,135	—	—	—	8,135
	1960	—	3,829	3,829	—	—	—	3,829
	1961	—	6,395	6,395	—	—	—	6,395
Fuel Oils	1958	—	5,457	5,457	—	—	—	5,457
	1959	—	4,117	4,117	—	—	—	4,117
	1960	—	6,616	6,616	—	—	—	6,616
	1961	—	4,020	4,020	—	—	—	4,020
Coal, Bituminous	1958	—	—	—	—	5,001	5,001	5,001
	1959	—	—	—	—	9,218	9,218	9,218
	1960	—	—	—	—	4,949	4,949	4,949
	1961	—	—	—	—	4,483	4,483	4,483
General	1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	—	—	110	110	110
	1961	—	—	—	—	134	134	134
Total	1958	—	194,886	194,886	—	15,403	15,403	210,289
	1959	—	182,759	182,759	—	23,909	23,909	206,668
	1960	—	179,966	179,966	—	12,615	12,615	192,581
	1961	—	146,990	146,990	—	37,981	37,981	184,971
Midland								
Wheat	1958	—	1,008,423	1,008,423	—	3,153	3,153	1,011,576
	1959	—	954,261	954,261	—	—	—	954,261
	1960	—	753,601	753,601	—	—	—	753,601
	1961	15,385	683,298	698,683	—	—	—	698,683
Other Grain and Grain Products	1958	—	196,399	196,399	—	25,704	25,704	222,103
	1959	—	170,365	170,365	—	9,324	9,324	179,689
	1960	—	68,385	68,385	—	—	—	68,385
	1961	—	67,672	67,672	—	9,854	9,854	77,526
Gasoline	1958	113	—	113	—	—	—	113
	1959	135	—	135	—	—	—	135
	1960	120	56	176	—	—	—	176
	1961	49	10	59	—	—	—	59

CARGO HANDLED, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1958 TO 1961 (Cont'd)

		In Coastwise Shipping			In Foreign Shipping			Total Foreign and Coastwise
		Loaded	Unloaded	Total	Loaded	Unloaded	Total	
		(Cargo Tons)						
Coal, Bituminous	1958	—	—	—	5,627	123,710	129,337	129,337
	1959	—	—	—	—	108,114	108,114	108,114
	1960	—	—	—	—	164,525	164,525	164,525
	1961	—	—	—	—	166,610	166,610	166,610
General	1958	4,044	—	4,044	—	—	—	4,044
	1959	1,934	—	1,934	—	—	—	1,934
	1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	474	—	474	—	—	—	474
All Other Freight	1958	4,137	—	4,137	—	—	—	4,137
	1959	5,605	—	5,605	2,500	—	2,500	8,105
	1960	369	—	369	—	—	—	369
	1961	342	4	346	—	—	—	346
Total	1958	8,294	1,204,822	1,213,116	5,627	152,567	158,194	1,371,310
	1959	7,674	1,124,626	1,132,300	2,500	117,438	119,938	1,252,238
	1960	489	822,042	822,531	—	164,525	164,525	987,056
	1961	16,250	750,984	767,234	—	176,464	176,464	943,698
Owen Sound								
Wheat	1958	1,020	262,958	263,978	—	—	—	263,978
	1959	39,401	192,370	231,771	—	—	—	231,771
	1960	—	175,959	175,959	—	—	—	175,959
	1961	—	168,683	168,683	—	—	—	168,683
Other Grain and Grain Products	1958	468	60,659	61,127	—	3,405	3,405	64,532
	1959	1,400	58,826	60,226	—	5,824	5,824	66,050
	1960	—	58,878	58,878	—	10,136	10,136	69,014
	1961	—	41,089	41,089	—	28,608	28,608	69,697
Gasoline	1958	1,000	57,670	58,670	—	—	—	58,670
	1959	—	56,342	56,342	—	—	—	56,342
	1960	800	47,519	48,319	—	—	—	48,319
	1961	—	48,403	48,403	—	—	—	48,403
Fuel Oils	1958	2,167	22,292	24,459	—	—	—	24,459
	1959	—	22,593	22,593	—	—	—	22,593
	1960	—	25,151	25,151	—	—	—	25,151
	1961	—	27,503	27,503	—	—	—	27,503
Coal, Bituminous	1958	—	—	—	—	28,870	28,870	28,870
	1959	—	—	—	—	26,363	26,363	26,363
	1960	—	—	—	—	26,131	26,131	26,131
	1961	—	—	—	—	27,527	27,527	27,527
General	1958	6,027 ¹	829	6,856 ¹	—	—	—	6,856
	1959	4,830	677	5,507	—	—	—	5,507
	1960	3,582	588	4,170	—	—	—	4,170
	1961	3,550	682	4,232	—	—	—	4,232
Total	1958	10,682	404,408	415,090	—	32,275	32,275	447,365
	1959	45,631	330,808	376,439	—	32,187	32,187	408,626
	1960	4,382	308,095	312,477	—	36,267	36,267	348,744
	1961	3,550	286,360	289,910	—	56,135	56,135	346,045
Parry Sound								
Iron Ore	1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	12,384	—	12,384	140,281	—	140,281	152,665
	1960*	—	—	—	595,507	—	595,507	595,507
	1961*	—	—	—	645,197	—	645,197	645,197
Coal, Bituminous	1958	—	—	—	—	2,490	2,490	2,490
	1959	—	—	—	—	2,991	2,991	2,991
	1960	—	—	—	—	2,983	2,983	2,983
	1961	—	—	—	—	2,500	2,500	2,500
Salt	1958	—	—	—	—	20,641	20,641	20,641
	1959	—	11,300	11,300	—	10,859	10,859	22,159
	1960	—	21,286	21,286	—	—	—	21,286
	1961	—	23,790	23,790	—	—	—	23,790

CARGO HANDLED, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1958 TO 1961 (Cont'd)

		In Coastwise Shipping			In Foreign Shipping			Total Foreign and Coastwise
		Loaded	Unloaded	Total	Loaded	Unloaded	Total	
		(Cargo Tons)						
Fuel Oils	1958	30	203,210	203,240	—	42,930	42,930	246,170
	1959	2,300	216,029	218,329	—	42,298	42,298	260,627
	1960	818	238,699	239,517	—	42,500	42,500	282,017
	1961	4,293	228,595	232,888	—	2,800	2,800	235,688
Gasoline	1958	184	92,948	93,132	—	—	—	93,132
	1959	207	86,595	86,802	—	—	—	86,802
	1960	134	108,491	108,625	—	—	—	108,625
	1961	26	96,869	96,895	—	—	—	96,895
Chemicals and								
Chemical Products ..	1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	2,835	4,390	7,225	—	—	—	7,225
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nickel Bars, etc.	1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	—	6,498	—	6,498	6,498
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1958	214	296,158	296,372	—	66,061	66,061	362,433
	1959	14,891	313,924	328,815	140,281	56,148	196,429	525,244
	1960	3,787	372,866	376,653	602,005	45,483	647,488	1,024,141
	1961	4,319	349,254	353,573	645,197	5,300	650,497	1,004,070
Port McNicoll								
Wheat	1958	—	361,555	361,555	—	—	—	361,555
	1959	—	311,298	311,298	—	—	—	311,298
	1960	—	234,223	234,223	—	—	—	234,223
	1961	—	286,847	286,847	—	—	—	286,847
Other Grain and								
Grain Products	1958	19,440	12,336	31,776	—	—	—	31,776
	1959	—	51,283	51,283	—	—	—	51,283
	1960	—	90,764	90,764	—	—	—	90,764
	1961	—	86,426	86,426	—	—	—	86,426
Coal, Bituminous	1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	—	—	5,386	5,386	5,386
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General	1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	1,614	5,505	7,119	—	—	—	7,119
	1961	3,660	—	3,660	—	—	—	3,660
All Other Freight	1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	5,233	—	5,233	—	—	—	5,233
	1960	4,687	—	4,687	—	—	—	4,687
	1961	1,592	—	1,592	—	—	—	1,592
Total	1958	19,440	373,891	393,331	—	—	—	393,331
	1959	5,233	362,581	367,814	—	—	—	367,814
	1960	6,301	330,492	336,793	—	5,386	5,386	342,179
	1961	5,252	373,273	378,525	—	—	—	378,525

* Depot Harbour.

¹ Includes 60 tons Chemicals and Chemical Products, loaded.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS, COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS,
GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1951 AND 1959 TO 1961

		<u>Passenger</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Commercial</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Dual</u> <u>Purpose¹</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>1961/1951</u>
A — Blue Water						
Bruce	1951	11,072	2,405		13,477	
	1959	12,948	3,123		16,071	
	1960	12,109	3,166	368	15,643	
	1961	12,572	3,303	412	16,287	20.9
Dufferin	1951	3,805	923		4,728	
	1959	4,447	1,375		5,822	
	1960	4,439	1,366	155	5,960	
	1961	4,620	1,369	159	6,148	30.0
Grey	1951	14,157	2,754		16,911	
	1959	15,887	3,783		19,670	
	1960	16,407	3,752	615	20,774	
	1961	16,698	3,776	720	21,194	25.3
Simcoe	1951	21,771	5,607		27,378	
	1959	32,343	7,499		39,842	
	1960	35,443	7,881	2,162	45,486	
	1961	36,014	8,365	2,439	46,818	71.0
Sub-total	1951	50,805	11,689		62,494	
	1959	65,625	15,780		81,405	
	1960	68,398	16,165	3,300	87,863	
	1961	69,904	16,813	3,730	90,447	44.7
B — Highlands						
Muskoka	1951	4,521	1,785		6,306	
	1959	6,542	2,443		8,985	
	1960	5,621	1,815	570	8,006	
	1961	6,320	2,318	682	9,320	47.8
Parry Sound	1951	4,008	1,742		5,750	
	1959	5,918	2,832		8,750	
	1960	6,041	2,384	477	8,902	
	1961	6,209	2,554	563	9,326	62.2
Sub-total	1951	8,529	3,527		12,056	
	1959	12,460	5,275		17,735	
	1960	11,662	4,199	1,047	16,908	
	1961	12,529	4,872	1,245	18,646	54.7
Total, Georgian Bay Region	1951	59,334	15,216		74,550	
	1959	78,085	21,055		99,140	
	1960	80,060	20,364	4,347	104,771	
	1961	82,433	21,685	4,975	109,093	46.3

¹ Not available on a county basis prior to 1960.

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED,
SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1951 TO 1961

		Total		Residential		Industrial		Commercial		Institutional and Government		Other	
		(\$000's)	%	(\$000's)	%	(\$000's)	%	(\$000's)	%	(\$000's)	%	(\$000's)	%
A — Blue Water													
Alliston	1951 ¹											2	(0.2)
	1956	853	(100.0)	374	(43.8)	303	(35.5)	78	(9.1)	96	(11.3)	—	—
	1959	716	(100.0)	196	(27.4)	464	(64.8)	56	(7.8)	—	—	—	—
	1960	263	(100.0)	151	(57.4)	—	—	53	(20.2)	59	(22.4)	—	—
	1961	466	(100.0)	417	(89.5)	—	—	3	(0.6)	46	(9.9)	—	—
Barrie	1951	2,277	(100.0)	785	(34.5)	59	(2.6)	370	(16.2)	1,063	(46.7)	—	—
	1956	4,942	(100.0)	2,425	(49.0)	1,095	(22.1)	310	(6.3)	1,118	(22.6)	—	—
	1959	6,795	(100.0)	3,430	(50.5)	1,398	(20.6)	1,515	(22.3)	448	(6.6)	4	(0.1)
	1960	4,345	(100.0)	1,739	(40.0)	456	(10.5)	1,539	(35.4)	609	(14.0)	2	*
	1961	6,486	(100.0)	3,048	(47.0)	732	(11.3)	1,109	(17.1)	1,573	(24.3)	24	(0.4)
Bradford	1951 ¹												
	1956	439	(100.0)	110	(22.5)	37	(7.6)	146	(29.9)	196	(40.1)	—	—
	1959	465	(100.0)	244	(52.5)	100	(21.5)	121	(26.0)	—	—	—	—
	1960	461	(100.0)	140	(30.4)	1	(0.2)	8	(1.7)	312	(67.7)	—	—
	1961	184	(100.0)	127	(69.0)	4	(2.2)	47	(25.5)	6	(3.3)	—	—
Collingwood	1951	262	(100.0)	149	(56.9)	11	(4.2)	98	(37.4)	4	(1.5)	—	—
	1956	495	(100.0)	267	(53.9)	126	(25.5)	63	(12.7)	39	(7.9)	—	—
	1959	820	(100.0)	358	(43.7)	113	(13.8)	277	(33.8)	72	(8.8)	—	—
	1960	737	(100.0)	292	(39.6)	271	(36.8)	55	(7.5)	119	(16.1)	—	—
	1961	624	(100.0)	393	(63.0)	67	(10.7)	91	(14.6)	73	(11.7)	—	—
Hanover	1951 ²	529	(100.0)										
	1956 ²	163	(100.0)										
	1959	460	(100.0)	282	(61.3)	15	(3.3)	49	(10.7)	114	(24.8)	—	—
	1960	374	(100.0)	196	(52.4)	1	(0.3)	77	(20.6)	100	(26.7)	—	—
	1961	533	(100.0)	215	(40.3)	87	(16.3)	148	(27.8)	83	(15.6)	—	—
Innisfil Twp.	1951 ¹												
	1956 ¹												
	1959	805	(100.0)	685	(85.1)	40	(5.0)	77	(9.6)	3	(0.4)	—	—
	1960	717	(100.0)	649	(90.5)	15	(2.1)	53	(7.4)	—	—	—	—
	1961	791	(100.0)	654	(82.7)	79	(10.0)	28	(3.5)	30	(3.8)	—	—

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED,
SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1951 TO 1961 (Cont'd)

		Total		Residential		Industrial		Commercial		Institutional and Government		Other	
		(\$000's)	%	(\$000's)	%	(\$000's)	%	(\$000's)	%	(\$000's)	%	(\$000's)	%
Kincardine	1951 ¹												
	1956 ²	146	(100.0)										
	1959	173	(100.0)	108	(62.4)	17	(9.8)	36	(20.8)	12	(6.9)	—	—
	1960	247	(100.0)	165	(66.8)	—	—	40	(16.2)	42	(17.0)	—	—
	1961	227	(100.0)	168	(74.0)	1	(0.4)	23	(10.1)	35	(15.4)	—	—
Midland	1951	276	(100.0)	153	(55.4)	3	(1.1)	118	(42.8)	—	—	2	(0.7)
	1956	466	(100.0)	347	(74.5)	43	(9.2)	66	(14.2)	10	(2.1)	—	—
	1959	1,449	(100.0)	621	(42.9)	535	(36.9)	146	(10.1)	147	(10.1)	—	—
	1960	446	(100.0)	299	(67.0)	15	(3.4)	72	(16.1)	60	(13.5)	—	—
	1961	651	(100.0)	352	(54.1)	155	(23.8)	65	(10.0)	79	(12.1)	—	—
Orangeville	1951	755	(100.0)	195	(25.8)	10	(1.3)	81	(10.7)	469	(62.1)	—	—
	1956	780	(100.0)	487	(62.4)	76	(9.7)	112	(14.4)	105	(13.5)	—	—
	1959	875	(100.0)	413	(47.2)	113	(12.9)	101	(11.5)	248	(28.3)	—	—
	1960	1,108	(100.0)	305	(27.5)	335	(30.2)	103	(9.3)	364	(32.9)	1	(0.1)
	1961	773	(100.0)	354	(45.8)	216	(27.9)	121	(15.7)	82	(10.6)	—	—
Orillia	1951	335	(100.0)	210	(62.7)	21	(6.3)	88	(26.3)	13	(3.9)	3	(0.9)
	1956	1,119	(100.0)	672	(60.1)	231	(20.6)	208	(18.6)	7	(0.6)	1	(0.1)
	1959	1,720	(100.0)	1,340	(77.9)	92	(5.3)	212	(12.3)	75	(4.4)	1	(0.1)
	1960	2,339	(100.0)	692	(29.6)	35	(1.5)	617	(26.4)	995	(42.5)	—	—
	1961	1,481	(100.0)	657	(44.4)	112	(7.6)	311	(21.0)	401	(27.1)	—	—
Orillia Twp.	1951 ¹												
	1956 ¹												
	1959	874	(100.0)	682	(78.0)	12	(1.4)	100	(11.4)	80	(9.2)	—	—
	1960	659	(100.0)	528	(80.1)	54	(8.2)	77	(11.7)	—	—	—	—
	1961	3,596	(100.0)	1,060	(29.5)	28	(0.8)	242	(6.7)	2,266	(63.0)	—	—
Owen Sound	1951	1,219	(100.0)	337	(27.6)	302	(24.8)	212	(17.4)	368	(30.2)	—	—
	1956	2,615	(100.0)	440	(16.8)	93	(3.6)	118	(4.5)	1,964	(75.1)	—	—
	1959	2,435	(100.0)	737	(30.3)	99	(4.1)	385	(15.8)	1,214	(49.9)	—	—
	1960	2,416	(100.0)	707	(29.3)	269	(11.1)	94	(3.9)	1,346	(55.7)	—	—
	1961	912	(100.0)	671	(73.6)	28	(3.1)	141	(15.5)	72	(7.9)	—	—

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED,

SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1951 TO 1961 (Cont'd)

		Total		Residential		Industrial		Commercial		Institutional and Government		Other	
		(\$000's)	%	(\$000's)	%	(\$000's)	%	(\$000's)	%	(\$000's)	%	(\$000's)	%
Penetanguishene	1951 ¹												
	1956 ²	74	(100.0)										
	1959	441	(100.0)	145	(32.9)	8	(1.8)	62	(14.1)	226	(51.2)	—	—
	1960	263	(100.0)	108	(41.1)	25	(9.5)	40	(15.2)	90	(34.2)	—	—
	1961	200	(100.0)	142	(71.0)	5	(2.5)	28	(14.0)	25	(12.5)	—	—
Port Elgin	1951	51	(100.0)	37	(72.5)	—	—	14	(27.5)	—	—	—	—
	1956	153	(100.0)	101	(66.0)	1	(0.7)	50	(32.7)	1	(0.7)	—	—
	1959	65	(100.0)	57	(87.7)	—	—	8	(12.3)	—	—	—	—
	1960	198	(100.0)	133	(67.2)	36	(18.2)	29	(14.6)	—	—	—	—
	1961	185	(100.0)	155	(83.8)	3	(1.6)	27	(14.6)	—	—	—	—
Walkerton	1951 ¹												
	1956	234	(100.0)	34	(14.5)	17	(7.3)	130	(55.6)	53	(22.6)	—	—
	1959	463	(100.0)	188	(40.6)	24	(5.2)	16	(3.5)	235	(50.8)	—	—
	1960	975	(100.0)	226	(23.2)	27	(2.8)	35	(3.6)	687	(70.5)	—	—
	1961	695	(100.0)	366	(52.7)	2	(0.3)	267	(38.4)	60	(8.6)	—	—
B — Highlands													
Bracebridge	1951	98	(100.0)	75	(76.5)	2	(2.0)	16	(16.3)	5	(5.1)	—	—
	1956	379	(100.0)	80	(21.1)	11	(2.9)	23	(6.1)	264	(69.7)	1	(0.3)
	1959	776	(100.0)	192	(24.7)	241	(31.1)	177	(22.8)	166	(21.4)	—	—
	1960	267	(100.0)	178	(66.7)	—	—	89	(33.3)	—	—	—	—
	1961	299	(100.0)	204	(68.2)	21	(7.0)	49	(16.4)	25	(8.4)	—	—
Gravenhurst	1951	101	(100.0)	41	(40.6)	3	(3.0)	56	(55.4)	1	(1.0)	—	—
	1956	167	(100.0)	119	(71.3)	28	(16.8)	17	(10.2)	3	(1.8)	—	—
	1959	249	(100.0)	85	(34.1)	4	(1.6)	5	(2.0)	155	(62.2)	—	—
	1960	345	(100.0)	200	(58.0)	—	—	125	(36.2)	20	(5.8)	—	—
	1961	357	(100.0)	130	(36.4)	1	(0.3)	209	(58.5)	17	(4.8)	—	—
Huntsville	1951	134	(100.0)	80	(59.7)	5	(3.7)	47	(35.1)	2	(1.5)	—	—
	1956	115	(100.0)	84	(73.0)	5	(4.3)	26	(22.6)	—	—	—	—
	1959	445	(100.0)	155	(34.8)	—	—	215	(48.3)	75	(16.9)	—	—
	1960	471	(100.0)	138	(29.3)	—	—	333	(70.7)	—	—	—	—
	1961	155	(100.0)	116	(74.8)	—	—	34	(21.9)	5	(3.2)	—	—

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED,
SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1951 TO 1961 (Cont'd)

[illegible]

*Less than 0.05 per cent.

¹Not available.

²Breakdown by sectors not available.

Note: A building permit may be issued by municipalities for: construction of new buildings; repairs, alterations, additions or conversions to existing buildings; plumbing and other facilities; erection of signs, posters, canopies, etc., and other improvements to property.

Industrial — includes buildings used for: manufacturing and processing; transportation, communication and other utilities, and agriculture, forestry, mine and mine mill buildings.

Commercial — includes stores, warehouses, garages, office buildings, theatres, hotels, funeral parlours, beauty salons and miscellaneous commercial — signs, posters, heating and plumbing installations, etc.

Institutional and Government — includes expenditures made by the community, public and government for buildings and structures, e.g. schools, universities, hospitals, clinics, churches, homes for the aged, blind, deaf and dumb, government office and administrative buildings, law enforcement, public protection, national defence, and ancillary buildings such as dormitories, residences, church rectories, gymnasiums, heating plants, laundries and cafeterias for hospitals, schools or universities.

Other — includes structures not classified elsewhere. Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

DWELLING UNITS STARTED AND COMPLETED,
CENTRES OF 5,000 POPULATION AND OVER,
GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1951 AND 1959 TO 1962

	Started					Completed				
	1951	1959	1960	1961	1962	1951	1959	1960	1961	1962
A — Blue Water										
Barrie	100	272	109	225	162	96	250	179	195	170
Collingwood	18	31	28	34	22	8	55	28	34	24
Midland	21	83	31	38	48	18	71	52	30	35
Orillia	46	162	62	75	36	54	81	152	77	47
Owen Sound	49	65	57	55	30	61	58	57	58	45
Penetanguishene	n.a.	11	10	15	9	n.a.	12	11	13	14
B — Highlands										
Parry Sound	15	23	33	21	6	17	36	34	27	20
n.a. Not available.										

TENURE OF OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS,
GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1951 AND 1961

		Owned			Rented	
		Total	Median Value ¹	Dwellings with Mortgages ²	Total	Average Cash Rent ¹
			\$	No.		\$
A — Blue Water						
Bruce	1951	9,745		735	2,025	
	1961	10,165	6,541	1,241	1,917	35
Dufferin	1951	3,550		230	680	
	1961	3,867	9,522	616	707	49
Grey	1951	13,335		1,770	3,230	
	1961	14,771	8,586	2,488	3,253	45
Simcoe	1951	20,560		3,350	6,830	
	1961	26,968	9,406	8,105	9,592	57
Sub-total	1951	47,190		6,085	12,765	
	1961	55,771		12,450	15,469	51
B — Highlands						
Muskoka	1951	5,480		700	1,380	
	1961	6,270	7,287	1,082	1,265	44
Parry Sound	1951	5,795		360	1,460	
	1961	6,342	6,497	847	1,424	39
Sub-total	1951	11,275		1,060	2,840	
	1961	12,612		1,929	2,689	41
Total, Georgian Bay Region	1951	58,465		7,145	15,605	
	1961	68,383		14,379	18,158	50
% Change 1961/1951		16.9		101.2	16.4	
Total, Ontario	1951	821,335		267,955	359,790	
	1961	1,157,229	12,952	471,572	483,521	76

¹No comparable figures for 1951. Data available for counties only in 1961.
²In owner-occupied, non-farm, single detached dwellings only.

SELECTED PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED DWELLINGS,
COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1951 AND 1961

	Total Occupied Dwellings	Type of Dwelling ¹		In Need of Major Repair	Period of Construction ²		Average No. of Rooms	Crowded Dwellings
		Single Detached	Apartments and Flats		Before 1920	Since 1945		
		No.	No.		No.	No.		
A — Blue Water								
Bruce	11,771	9,980	995	1,190			6.5	895
	12,082	10,449	966	572	9,029	1,752	6.4	1,011
Dufferin	4,231	3,700	320	615			6.6	230
	4,574	3,997	359	304	3,075	1,088	6.4	294
Grey	16,563	13,520	1,725	2,125			6.3	1,140
	18,024	14,620	2,051	941	12,681	3,595	6.2	1,242
Simcoe	27,390	22,650	3,315	3,140			5.9	3,050
	36,560	29,706	4,222	2,684	16,497	14,798	5.7	4,122
Sub-total	59,955	49,850	6,355	7,070			6.2	5,315
	71,240	58,772	7,598	4,501	41,282	21,233	6.0	6,669
B — Highlands								
Muskoka	6,861	6,275	410	920			5.5	860
	7,535	6,741	524	619	2,610	2,941	5.4	989
Parry Sound	7,251	6,580	390	1,610			5.4	1,185
	7,766	6,902	431	855	2,783	2,637	5.3	1,268
Sub-total	14,112	12,855	800	2,530			5.4	2,045
	15,301	13,643	955	1,474	5,393	5,573	5.3	2,257
Total, Georgian Bay Region	74,067	62,705	7,155	9,600			6.0	7,360
	86,541	72,415	8,553	5,975	46,675	23,870	5.9	8,926
% Change 1961/1951	16.8	15.5	19.5	—37.8			—1.7	21.3

¹Other types of dwelling not shown separately are single attached and mobile.

²No comparable figures for 1951.

Definition: A dwelling is a structurally separate set of living quarters with a private entrance either from outside the building or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway inside. The entrance must not be through anyone else's living quarters.

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS SHOWING RUNNING WATER AND BATH FACILITIES,
COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1951 AND 1961

Dwellings With Running Water													Dwellings Without Running Water
		Total Occupied Dwellings	Source		Hot and Cold	Cold Only	Bath Facilities Installed		Shared Use	No Installed Bath or Shower ²			
			Municipal Mains ¹	Private ¹			Exclusive Use	Total					
A — Blue Water													
Bruce	1951	11,770	5,915	4,574	5,065	2,710	7,775	5,565	210	6,205	3,995		
	1961	12,082					10,489	8,891					1,598
Dufferin	1951	4,230	1,802	2,159	1,730	725	2,455	1,765	—	2,380	1,775		
	1961	4,574					3,961	3,421					540
Grey	1951	16,565	9,555	6,145	7,635	3,205	10,840	8,580	690	7,985	5,725		
	1961	18,024					15,700	13,730					1,970
Simcoe	1951	27,390	21,951	11,291	14,345	5,660	20,005	15,520	1,115	11,870	7,385		
	1961	36,560					33,242	29,715					3,527
Sub-total	1951	59,955	39,223	24,169	28,775	12,300	41,075	31,430	2,015	28,440	18,880		
	%	(100.0)					(68.5)	(52.4)					(47.4)
	1961	71,240	(55.1)	(33.9)	55,207	8,185	63,392	55,757	1,678	7,635	7,848		
	%	(100.0)					(89.0)	(78.3)					(10.7)
B — Highlands													
Muskoka	1951	6,860	3,378	3,171	3,410	1,205	4,615	3,345	130	3,515	2,245		
	1961	7,535					6,549	5,394					986
Parry Sound	1951	7,255	2,578	3,199	2,270	1,180	3,450	2,045	—	5,135	3,805		
	1961	7,766					5,777	4,474					1,989
Sub-total	1951	14,115	5,956	6,370	5,680	2,385	8,065	5,390	130	8,650	6,060		
	%	(100.0)					(57.1)	(38.2)					(0.9)
	1961	15,301	(38.9)	(41.6)	9,985	2,341	12,326	9,868	—	2,458	2,975		
	%	(100.0)					(80.6)	(64.5)					(16.1)
Total, Georgian Bay Region	1951	74,070	45,179	30,539	34,455	14,685	49,140	36,820	2,145	37,090	24,930		
	%	(100.0)					(66.3)	(49.7)					(50.1)
	1961	86,541	(52.2)	(35.3)	65,192	10,526	75,718	65,625	1,678	10,093	10,823		
	%	(100.0)					(87.5)	(75.8)					(11.7)
% Change 1961/1951		16.8	54.1		89.2	—28.3	78.2	83.9	—21.8	—72.8	—56.6		
Total, Ontario	1951	1,181,125	1,267,248	276,120	811,145	159,835	970,980	860,365	55,330	320,760	210,145		
	%	(100.0)					(82.2)	(72.8)					(4.7)
	1961	1,640,750	(77.2)	(16.8)	1,462,170	81,198	1,543,368	1,461,786	64,664	81,582	97,382		
	%	(100.0)					(94.1)	(89.1)					(3.9)
% Change 1961/1951		38.9	58.9		80.3	—49.2	69.9	73.5	16.9	—74.6	—53.7		

— Sample estimate too small to be expressed.

¹ No comparable figures for 1951.

² Figures for 1951 also include dwellings without running water which have no bath or shower.

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Due to sampling procedures, 1951 figures for Total Occupied Dwellings have been adjusted slightly in this table. Exact enumerations for these figures are recorded in the statistical table entitled "Selected Physical Characteristics of Occupied Dwellings, Counties and Districts, Georgian Bay Region, 1951 and 1961".

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS SHOWING TOILET FACILITIES AND METHOD OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL,
COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1951 AND 1961

	Toilet Facilities										Method of Sewage Disposal		
	Total Occupied Dwellings	Inside Flush Toilet					Chemical	Other	Connection to Sewer ¹	Septic Tank or Cesspool ¹			
		Total	Exclusive Use	Shared Use	One Only						Two or More ¹		
					Exclusive Use ¹	Shared Use ¹							
A — Blue Water													
Bruce	1951 1961	11,770 12,082	5,795 8,976	230 422	392	1,007	340 238	5,405 2,446	2,580	6,798	2,704		
Dufferin	1951 1961	4,230 4,574	1,850 3,333	— 179	164	343	150 —	2,135 996	1,295	2,217	1,062		
Grey	1951 1961	16,565 18,024	8,615 13,305	680 1,106	989	1,410	430 330	6,840 3,283	7,194	7,186	3,644		
Simcoe	1951 1961	27,390 36,560	15,720 28,851	1,105 1,981	1,788	3,210	505 574	10,060 5,154	17,026	13,771	5,763		
Sub-total	1951 % 1961 %	59,955 (100.0) 71,240 (100.0)	31,980 (53.3) 54,465 (76.5)	2,015 (3.4) 3,688 (5.2)	3,333 (4.7)	5,970 (8.4)	1,425 (2.4) 1,142 (1.6)	24,440 (40.8) 11,879 (16.7)	28,095 (39.4)	29,972 (42.1)	13,173 (18.5)		
B — Highlands													
Muskoka	1951 1961	6,860 7,535	3,475 5,233	105 483	410	518	145 150	3,135 1,669	771	4,921	1,843		
Parry Sound	1951 1961	7,255 7,766	2,145 4,325	— 431	402	248	205 160	4,830 2,850	1,413	3,273	3,080		
Sub-total	1951 % 1961 %	14,115 (100.0) 15,301 (100.0)	5,620 (39.8) 9,558 (62.5)	105 (0.7) 914 (6.0)	812 (5.3)	766 (5.0)	350 (2.5) 310 (2.0)	7,965 (56.4) 4,519 (29.5)	2,184 (14.3)	8,194 (53.6)	4,923 (32.2)		
Total, Georgian Bay Region	1951 % 1961 %	74,070 (100.0) 86,541 (100.0)	37,600 (50.8) 64,023 (74.0)	2,120 (2.9) 4,602 (5.3)	4,145 (4.8)	6,736 (7.8)	1,775 (2.4) 1,452 (1.7)	32,405 (43.7) 16,398 (18.9)	30,279 (35.0)	38,166 (44.1)	18,096 (20.9)		
% Change 1961/1951		16.8	70.3	117.1			—18.2	—49.4					
Total, Ontario	1951 % 1961 %	1,181,125 (100.0) 1,640,750 (100.0)	846,760 (71.7) 1,378,207 (84.0)	56,090 (4.7) 115,433 (7.0)	95,697 (5.8)	227,607 (13.9)	22,010 (1.9) 13,567 (0.8)	256,265 (21.7) 133,543 (8.1)	1,095,011 (66.7)	396,487 (24.2)	149,252 (9.1)		
% Change 1961/1951		38.9	62.8	105.8			—38.4	—47.9					

— Sample estimate too small to be expressed.

¹ No comparable figures for 1951.

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.
Due to sampling procedures, 1951 figures for Total Occupied Dwellings have been adjusted slightly in this table.
Exact enumerations for these figures are recorded in the statistical table entitled "Selected Physical Characteristics of Occupied Dwellings, Counties and Districts, Georgian Bay Region, 1951 and 1961".

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS SHOWING SPECIFIED LIVING CONVENIENCES,
 COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1951 AND 1961

		Occupied Dwellings with									
		Total Occupied Dwellings	Refrigeration Facilities			Home Freezer ³	Television Set ³		Passenger Automobile		
			Total ¹	Mechanical ²	Ice-Box		Total	Two or More	Total	Two or More ³	
A — Blue Water											
Bruce	1951	No.	7,285	5,625	1,450	2,600	10,222	160	7,740	881	
	1961	No.	11,400	11,269	116						9,348
Dufferin	1951	No.	2,130	1,775	340	892	3,864	110	2,880	312	
	1961	No.	4,297	4,271	—						3,677
Grey	1951	No.	9,675	7,600	1,760	3,192	15,024	250	10,555	1,140	
	1961	No.	17,066	16,961	—						14,208
Simcoe	1951	No.	19,865	14,855	4,710	6,272	32,516	1,135	15,125	2,504	
	1961	No.	35,340	34,987	312						28,378
Sub-total	1951	No.	38,955	29,855	8,260	12,956	61,626	1,655	36,300	4,837	
	1961	%	(65.0)	(49.8)	(13.8)						(86.5)
		No.	68,103	67,488	428	(18.2)			55,611	(6.8)	
		%	(95.6)	(94.7)	(0.6)				(78.1)		
B — Highlands											
Muskoka	1951	No.	5,030	3,510	1,415	1,384	5,832	116	3,340	395	
	1961	No.	7,187	7,062	100						5,269
Parry Sound	1951	No.	3,775	2,330	1,245	1,469	5,680	—	2,740	249	
	1961	No.	6,940	6,790	145						5,163
Sub-total	1951	No.	8,805	5,840	2,660	2,853	11,512	116	6,080	644	
	1961	%	(62.4)	(41.4)	(18.8)						(43.1)
		No.	14,127	13,852	245	(18.6)			10,432		
		%	(92.3)	(90.5)	(1.6)				(68.2)		
Total, Georgian Bay Region	1951	No.	47,760	35,695	10,920	15,809	73,138	1,771	42,380	5,481	
	1961	%	(64.5)	(48.2)	(14.7)						(57.2)
		No.	82,230	81,340	673	(18.3)			66,043		
		%	(95.0)	(94.0)	(0.8)				(76.3)		
% Change Georgian Bay Region, 1961/1951			72.2	127.9	—93.8				55.8		
Total, Ontario	1951	No.	973,060	728,670	236,150	221,859	1,456,624	106,141	640,135	161,307	
	1961	%	(82.4)	(61.7)	(20.0)						(54.2)
		No.	1,598,498	1,588,075	9,598	(13.5)			1,246,882		
		%	(97.4)	(96.8)	(0.6)				(76.0)		
% Change 1961/1951			64.3	117.9	—95.9				94.8		

— Sample estimate too small to be expressed.
¹ Includes other miscellaneous types of refrigeration.
² Includes electric and gas refrigerators.
³ No comparable figures for 1951.
 Note: Due to sampling procedures, 1951 figures for Total Occupied Dwellings have been adjusted slightly in this table.
 Exact enumerations for these figures are recorded in the statistical table entitled "Selected Physical Characteristics
 of Occupied Dwellings, Counties and Districts, Georgian Bay Region, 1951 and 1961".

PRINCIPAL HEATING EQUIPMENT AND FUEL USED IN OCCUPIED DWELLINGS,
COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS, GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1951 AND 1961

		Furnace Heating		Fuel		
		Steam or Hot Water	Hot Air	Coal or Wood	Oil	Gas
A — Blue Water						
Bruce	1951	635	3,255	9,995	1,620	—
	1961	736	5,338	5,881	6,012	104
Dufferin	1951	230	1,130	3,570	640	—
	1961	281	2,190	1,896	2,613	—
Grey	1951	1,310	5,700	14,215 ¹	2,305	—
	1961	1,590	9,683	8,823	7,967	1,119
Simcoe	1951	2,805	8,670	21,470	5,735	—
	1961	3,643	20,346	7,978	25,099	3,303
Sub-total	1951	4,980	18,755	49,250 ¹	10,300	—
	1961	6,250	37,557	24,578	41,691	4,526
B — Highlands						
Muskoka	1951	430	2,530	5,835	965	—
	1961	541	4,258	2,891	3,953	632
Parry Sound	1951	435	1,415	6,360	855	—
	1961	603	3,259	3,663	4,024	*
Sub-total	1951	865	3,945	12,195	1,820	—
	1961	1,144	7,517	6,554	7,977	632
Total, Georgian Bay Region	1951	5,845	22,700	61,445 ¹	12,120	—
	1961	7,394	45,074	31,132	49,668	5,158
% Change 1961/1951		26.5	98.6	—49.3	309.8	
Total, Ontario	1951	239,985	491,980	839,635 ²	293,945	45,015
	1961	350,264	969,157	291,482	1,014,153	327,938
% Change 1961/1951		46.0	97.0	—65.3	245.0	628.5

*Sample estimate less than 100.

¹Includes 330 dwellings heated by coke.

²Includes 13,770 dwellings heated by coke.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS,
GEORGIAN BAY REGION, 1961

		Tourist Establishments					
		Total		Motels		Licensed Hotels	
		No.	No. of Units	No.	No. of Units	No.	No. of Units
A — Blue Water							
Bruce		296	3,170	21	221	21	340
Dufferin		13	156	4	37	—	—
Grey		72	1,004	16	206	8	92
Simcoe		644	7,130	64	852	23	438
Sub-total		1,025	11,460	105	1,316	52	870
B — Highlands							
Muskoka		551	7,305	39	417	24	1,497
Parry Sound		135	1,159	19	171	23 ¹	443
Sub-total		686	8,464	58	588	47	1,940
Total, Georgian Bay Region		1,711	19,924	163	1,904	99	2,810

¹ Does not include two hotels (77 rooms) burned out during 1961.

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MAP OF THE GEORGIAN BAY REGION

Comprising The Counties Of BRUCE, DUFFERIN, GREY And SIMCOE
And The Districts Of MUSKOKA And PARRY SOUND

LEGEND

King's Highways:

Divided



Other



Secondary Highways

County Roads



Population:

15 to 25 Thousand



5 to 10 Thousand



1 to 5 Thousand



Under 1 Thousand



Provincial Forests



Railways



County Boundaries



